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## Traders in the Gulf Profit by Breaking Sanctions on Iran

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

**J**WAIT — Because of the Western and Japanese embargo on Iran, a booming business has grown in the Gulf, where daily ferry hundreds of tons of prohibited U.S., European and Japanese products across the way to Iranian customers.

Western governments are turning a blind eye to the traffic, though such transshipments theoretically were banned when the embargo was imposed last May in reaction to Iran's holding of U.S. hostages.

The European Economic Community and Japan were reluctant to join the ban. And now, diplomats here said, the Carter administration has joined other governments in shunning any intervention in the Gulf states that might cut the U.S. share of the oil trade.

There is no secrecy about the entrepot trade in consumer goods. Awaiting auto dealer assured a caller that he could deliver U.S. cars to the Iranian port of Abadan. In Dubai, a British company increased its tire inventory by 500 percent last spring as Iranian businessmen picked up Japanese-made videotape players — container-loads of them — were sold recently in Iran by a merchant in Bahrain.

A telephone interview around the Gulf, Western officials said, embargo, thus undermined, has raised prices for Iranian consumers but has not stemmed the flow of goods or technology. Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has said his nation is rising 25 percent more for Western goods but is not suffering rages.

Western and Arab officials in Kuwait said they did not know of specific violations via Arab merchants of the ban on military parts and oil industry equipment — though it has been reported by The New York Times that Iran was still buying oil industry equipment through a London-based group, Iranian Oil Industries (IOT), July 22.

The officials also said they knew of no violations of the embargo on purchases of Iranian oil. But, they noted, the traffic between Arab and Iranian businessmen demonstrated it difficult it was to apply sanctions in the Gulf area.

Arab governments in the Gulf disapprove of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's government, for the most part, but they refused to join the industrial democracies' embargo on a fellow Muslim nation, a partner in OPEC and a large neighbor.

Arab merchants, aided by a solid system of ports, airports and shipping facilities, have no hesitations in doing business with Iran. Western governments could attempt legal action and other pressure to persuade their national manufacturers to stop Arab intermediaries transshipping their products to Iran. But no action has been taken, diplomats said.

It would seem to be beyond the reach of the U.S. government, a U.S. official said. A European official put it: "There has been no effort to police the boycott, which most governments might as well be a mistake and a farce anyway."

The most active center of the thriving Iranian entrepot trade is in Bahrain.

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## France Denies Soviet Deal, Closes U.S. Agreement

By Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune

**P**ARIS — France violated no understandings with the United States in allowing a French consortium to sign a \$300-million contract to build a steel plant in the Union, French Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thursday.

Officials were responding to a series of protests made by the administration that the consortium with France and other allies that their companies "not take over contracts awarded by U.S. companies because of the trade embargo imposed by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan."

Spokesman for the leader of the consortium, the steel-industrial group, said Wednesday that the contract signed in Moscow on Aug. 29, supplying equipment to a steel plant at Novolipetsk, south of Moscow.

"Very Disappointed"

A news conference in Washington Thursday, State Department spokesman John Tatnall said the U.S. government was "disappointed" with the move.

He believed it runs counter to Paris's foreign policy. Tatnall said, "We feel the situation question does not apply, was purely a commercial affair."

Paris, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said, "We feel the situation question does not apply, was purely a commercial affair."

Senior Carter administration said in a telephone interview Thursday that what he U.S. "remonstrances" were "not to France at the very least levels and in both written and verbal forms."

Paris, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said, "We feel the situation question does not apply, was purely a commercial affair."

## English Soccer Fans in Spain; 1 Dead

United Press International

**BARCELONA** — English fans riot at a soccer cup match between Ham United and Castilla has one 18-year-old English youth and eight others in prison, police said Wednesday night in a report that spilled out of San Bernabe Stadium onto the streets outside. Police battled rampaging English fans with sticks. They ejected 30 in what was described as the worst riot in the history of the stadium.

## Turkey's Junta Vows Democracy

Army Closes Labor Union Offices, Orders Graffiti Cleaned Off Walls

By Thomas L. Friedman  
United Press International

**ANKARA** — Standing inside the parliament building they captured by military coup, the five top members of Turkey's ruling military junta swore an oath Thursday to restore democracy to the country as soon as possible.

The ceremony was held in the empty parliament's hall of honor just before the junta was scheduled to meet with the senior generals of the armed forces. Sources said they were to discuss the army's thus far fruitless efforts to form a civilian cabinet, as well as a forthcoming purge of some officers suspected of holding extremist views.

Meanwhile, government sources said that the military rulers have closed more than 150 labor union offices around the country and sent young and old into the streets to whitewash political graffiti off the walls.

**Union Crackdown**

The crackdown on Turkey's labor unions, including the journalists' syndicate, effectively eliminated the last organizational framework for generating opposition to the army takeover.

In the parliament building ceremony, the leader of the ruling National Security Council, chief of staff Gen. Kenan Evren swore to the Turkish people in a live television broadcast to "without delay, work for the unity and happiness of the country and to uphold the principles of the secular democratic republic." Turkey is a secular country so the oath was not taken on any holy book; instead, the name of modern Turkey's founder, Kemal Ataturk, was invoked.

"In the name of the Turkish people," said Gen. Evren, 62, "I offer myself to follow the path of Ataturk's principles to solve the problems of the Turkish Republic. I will also work for a new constitution to hand over power to the Parliament."

Sources close to the junta said one of the reasons Gen. Evren insisted that he and his colleagues swear to restore democracy is so that none of them might entertain any desire to stay in power permanently.

Gen. Evren was followed to the podium by the other four full members of the junta, navy commander Bulent Uenal, land forces chief Nurettin Ersoy, air force Gen. Tahsin Sahinkaya and gendarmerie chief Sedat Calislan. A sixth member of the junta, Gen. Haydar Salik, was present at the ceremony but did not take the oath because he is not a service commander.

**Generals Split**

Government sources said the junta is having trouble forming the civilian cabinet it promised by the end of the week because several politicians turned down positions, and the generals split over their choice of prime minister.

Sources close to the army said that the junta was to meet with the military general staff as a prelude to probable announcement of the forced retirement of several army officers suspected of holding extremist political views.

**Graffiti Scraped**

On Wednesday, the generals issued orders banning long hair and flamboyant facial hair, and one union leader said, "We are all saluting the army now."

In Istanbul, Ankara, Adana and other major cities, young and old were ordered into the streets by the army command to scrape off the left and right graffiti on neighborhood walls.

Slogans such as "Fascist leaders go to hell" or "Communists go to Moscow" had been scrawled on homes and offices in all of Turkey's major cities and the shanty towns around them.

In an effort to stifle any leftist or rightist attempts to resist the coup, the martial law command has decreed that the police can detain people up to 30 days without bringing charges against them.

The junta also announced the arrest of 10 more members of parliament — six members of the left wing of the Republican Peoples Party and four members of the right wing of the Justice Party — bringing the total number of politicians taken into custody since last Friday's coup to 60, although the figure was considered conservative.

## U.S. Embassy in Ethiopia Sheltering 2 Cuba Soldiers

By Michael Getler  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — Two Cuban soldiers seeking to defect to the United States have been living in the U.S. Embassy in Ethiopia for almost four months as U.S. efforts to get them safely out of that country have been thwarted.

The soldiers, said to be infantrymen in their early 20s, climbed over a fence around the U.S. Embassy in the capital, Addis Ababa, on the night of May 23, and, according to State Department sources, told embassy officials that they wanted to "get away from Communism and go to the United States."

There are 12,000 to 13,000 Cuban troops in Ethiopia, part of an estimated 35,000 to 40,000 Cuban troops and advisers in several African countries. Officials in Washington say they cannot recall any other case where Cuban soldiers stationed abroad have tried to defect.

**Added Strains**

The situation, similar to one that developed this week in Afghanistan, where a Soviet soldier sought refuge in the U.S. Embassy in Kabul, has added to the strains between Washington and Ethiopia's government, which is backed by the Soviet Union and Cuba. It also could be an embarrassment for Cuba and a potential morale problem among its troops abroad.

The incident also may have been one of the factors leading to Ethiopia's demand in July that the United States recall its ambassador to Addis Ababa, Frederick Chapin.

The soldiers — who are said not to have been engaged in any sensitive assignments — were based at a Cuban outpost just outside the capital.

Aside from Cuban troops, there are 350 to 500 Cuban economic advisers in Ethiopia, according to U.S. estimates. There are also 1,000 Soviet military advisers and 1,000 Soviet economic advisers to the Marxist government of Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Under generally recognized international rules, embassies cannot grant political asylum to citizens of another country. They can grant temporary refuge to persons fleeing political persecution and fear for their life or safety, with the hope of eventually providing them political asylum in the embassy's country.

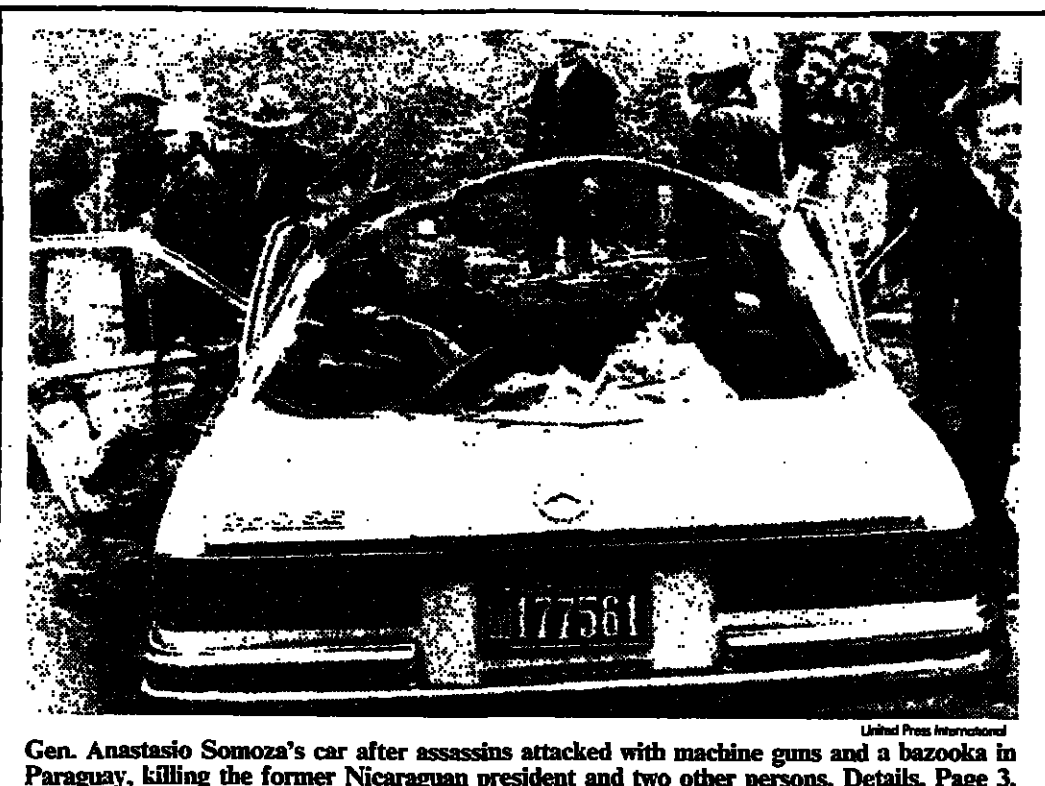
State Department officials say the United States tried to get the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to interview the Cubans and help resettle them but that the Ethiopians blocked this, claiming it was not the UN's role.

The Ethiopians, officials here say, want to decide for themselves if the Cubans fall into the category of political refugees, and they want to interview the soldiers under strictly Ethiopian control. U.S. officials say that they are reluctant to turn the soldiers over to exclusive Ethiopian custody, and so the situation remains stalemate.

There is practically no way for the United States to take the Cubans out of the country without Ethiopian permission and guarantee of safe passage.

Another factor complicating the situation is the fact that the United States reported tonight

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Gen. Anastasio Somoza's car after assassins attacked with machine guns and a bazooka in Paraguay, killing the former Nicaraguan president and two other persons. Details, Page 3.

## Carter Rules Out U.S. Apology To Iran For Release of Hostages

From Agency Dispatches

**WASHINGTON** — President Carter Thursday ruled out a U.S. apology to Iran as part of the price for the release of the hostages and said he could not predict when the Americans might be released.

Mr. Carter, in a nationally televised news conference, said U.S. intentions have been twofold in the crisis: "to preserve American honor and integrity, and to do nothing that would interfere with the safety of the hostages."

There has been some apparent progress in formation of an Iranian parliament and viable government, the president said, and Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini finally has made an official statement about the hostage situation.

But, he said, "I can't predict in the near time" when the hostages might be released. He said the administration is pursuing every avenue of approach to Iranian authorities.

Mr. Carter said the United States would continue to support the idea of an international tribunal where Iran could air its grievances against the United States and other countries. But he once again ruled out an act of repentance, saying, "The United States is not going to apologize."

In Tehran Thursday, the Majlis (parliament) postponed forming a special commission on the hostages and curtailed a public session to hear a secret report on the border fighting with Iraq.

The session began with exchanges between deputies about the 10-month-old hostage crisis. But after three hours of public discussion, Premier Mohammad Ali Rajai and senior army officers fled into the chamber. The press and public galleries were cleared and parliamentary sources said a report was presented on the worsening relations with Iraq, which Wednesday canceled a 1975 agreement with Iran.

In its first official reaction to the Iraqi move, the Iranian Foreign Ministry delivered a scathing attack against Iraq and said it could never accept what it called the Baghdad government's territorial claims on Iranian territory.

It added that Iran viewed the "invasion by Iraq and its support for rebels in the western border provinces as problems stirred up against the Islamic nation by the United States."

The state radio reported tonight

## Walkouts Resume In Poland

3 Million Seen Backing Unions

From Agency Dispatches

**WARSAW** — Streetcar drivers in the Silesian industrial center of Katowice walked off their jobs Thursday, demanding higher wages and other benefits in the latest labor unrest in Poland, sources said. Scattered strikes erupted in other towns.

Walkouts were occurring at 16 enterprises, some hit by work stoppages for the second or third time in recent weeks, Warsaw television said. No reasons were given for the latest strikes and the report gave no figure for the number of workers involved or whether the strikes were at major factories or mines.

"Let us say clearly and frankly," the announcer said, "now when the process of liberalization is in full swing, every day of loss [of work] hampers fulfillment of agreements" reached between the government and workers last month.

The walkouts come almost three weeks after the signing of agreements in Gdansk and Szczecin in which the government granted workers the right to strike and form independent trade unions.

In Gdansk, delegates from 35 inter-factory worker committees and more than 100 single-factory groups from throughout Poland decided Wednesday to form a loose confederation of independent labor groups to coordinate their activities.

In a statement released Thursday, the independent labor group claimed to have the support of 3 million of Poland's 13 million workers. The statement said independent trade union committees were operating in about 3,500 factories and institutions throughout the country.

Lech Walesa, the 37-year-old electrician who led the Gdansk strike, was elected chairman of a commission which will supervise the new organization, the statement said.

Mr. Walesa said in an interview that Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński had sent a group of advisers to help draw up the draft statute. "The church is the wisest," he said. "They had worked out very sensible solutions."

At Mr. Walesa's urging, the del-

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## Saudis Agree to Increase Oil Price by \$2 a Barrel

By Youssef M. Ibrahim  
New York Times Service

**VIENNA** — Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, has agreed to raise its oil price by \$2 a barrel to \$30, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries announced. Saudi Arabia's deputy oil minister, Abdel Aziz al-Turki, said the reason for the agreement was so OPEC could "reach a unified price."

The United Arab Emirates news agency WAM said the OPEC oil ministers had agreed to cut crude production by 10 percent to put an end to the present global glut in oil, United Press International reported from Abu Dhabi.

(According to UPI, the Emirates agency quoted unidentified sources in Vienna as saying that the agreement would not be announced immediately but "will be detected in the international markets.") It said the move was "to restore unity among OPEC countries and bring back stability in the markets."

Saudi Arabia, which has over the past year repeatedly insisted that prices of oil must be reduced, appeared to have been convinced that it was necessary to go along with the agreement in return for a pledge by other OPEC members that their prices would be reduced eventually.

It was also agreed that the Saudis, if they are satisfied with the moderation on prices by other OPEC members, would cut back their production by 1 million barrels a day next year to 8.5 million. But Saudi production is to remain at 9.5 million barrels a day at least through the end of this year.

**Small Impact on U.S. Seen**

(In New York, industry analysts said a \$2-a-barrel increase by the Saudis would not have a noticeable impact on the overall cost of petroleum products in the United States, since the Saudi increase works out to less than 5 cents a gallon and Saudi Arabia accounts for only about 7 percent of total U.S. oil supplies.)

(However, only four companies import Saudi oil — Exxon, Mobil, Texaco and Standard of California, the partners in the Arabian American Oil Co., or Aramco. As a result, the impact of the Saudi move to \$30 a barrel will be concentrated on these companies. Their prices can be expected to rise a penny or so a gallon, analysts said, partially closing the gap between what the Aramco partners have been charging for gasoline and other oil products and what their competitors have been charging.)

The agreement, under which other members would freeze prices at present, was a last-ditch effort by the oil cartel to reach an accord before a summit meeting of all 13 OPEC chiefs of state in Baghdad in November to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the oil exporting group.

The surprise announcement late Wednesday night came at the end of a six-hour closed session by the oil ministers and after an extraordinary conference of oil, finance and foreign affairs ministers of OPEC, who met in Vienna to agree on a long-term pricing strategy and set production quotas for the next decade. The extraordinary meeting ended in disarray.

The new pricing agreement, approved unanimously, was announced.

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## 'Green Revolution' Faces the Real World

High-Yield Seed, Bought by the Affluent, Now Going to Subsistence Farmers, Too

By Jonathan Kandell  
International Herald Tribune

**LOS BANOS, Philippines** — The "Green Revolution," which began as a research effort to develop large crops of high-yield grains, quietly has shifted its emphasis to programs aimed at benefiting small, impoverished farmers.

The new push comes at a time when the green revolution's aura has dimmed, the victim of overoptimism sparked by its early breakthroughs. New high-yield corn and wheat hybrids in Mexico, and extremely productive rice strains here in the Philippines, led to predictions in the 1960s that world hunger would soon vanish.

But the global food crisis of the mid-1970s brought on a darker assessment. Despite scientific breakthroughs, the tropical developing countries, which had three-fourths of the world's population growth in the last 20 years, have accounted for only one-fourth of the increase in agricultural production.

The huge rise in oil prices since 1973 has had a strong inflationary impact on the petroleum-based pesticides and fertilizers essential for growing the new "miracle" strains. In many cases, only the more affluent farmers were able to afford the higher costs.

"When the new rice varieties were first released, some of us thought it would be like waving a magic wand," said Marcos Vega, deputy director of the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), located about 40 miles south of Manila. "We forgot about the difference between scientists growing exper-

imental strains under ideal conditions and the real world of subsistence farmers. The new strains ended up benefiting those people who had resources to buy more expensive fertilizer and pesticide and who had access to irrigation."

IRRI, the first of a dozen international agricultural institutes that form the research backbone of the green revolution, made its mark by developing sturdy, fast-growing rice plants and disseminating them among irrigated farms with spectacular results.

The Philippines, for example, achieved self-sufficiency in rice production and has exported its slight surplus over the last three years. In the irrigated plains of northeastern India, output has doubled and in some cases tripled during the last decade.

But less than one-third of subsistence farmers in Asia have been touched by the breakthroughs. Today, IRRI's research efforts are aimed mainly at developing high-yield resistant strains that can be used by farmers who can afford little pesticide and fertilizer and whose land is often ravaged by drought or flooding.

Similar efforts, directed at poorer farmers, are under way in other agricultural research institutes.

The International Center of Tropical Agriculture in Colombia is testing varieties of beans, manioc, corn and animal feed that are resistant to insects, largely self-fertilizing and capable of surviving prolonged droughts.

The International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center in Mexico, whose research between 1950 and 1970 led to remarkable increases in Mexican grain output,

mainly by modern, affluent farmers, is now developing seed strains for poorer, more traditional subsistence farmers in areas with a high annual rainfall but no irrigation.

The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Nigeria has, in recent years, concentrated on drought-resistant varieties of rice and legumes, such as cowpeas and lima beans, which are the staple crops of poor farmers in West Africa.

Still, agronomists are quick to emphasize that the new breakthroughs can be translated into dramatic increases in productivity only if they are accompanied by political, social and economic policies beyond the control of the research institutes.

There is a lack of transportation and storage facilities to assure that goods will reach markets. Ineffective land reforms discourage tenant farmers from increasing their output. Food prices continue to be a key factor in productivity, irrespective of miracle crops. Yet in much of the Third World, governments have artificially depressed food prices in favor of city residents and to the detriment of farmers.

"Even in this institute most people are mainly concerned with their own plant strains and find macroeconomics a complete mystery," said Robert Herdt, an economist at IRRI. "If you tell them that a new strain might not work unless particular economic and social conditions are met, they will say: How can that be if we are offering a better technology?"

In the Philippines, the spurt in rice production coincided with efforts by the government to ensure that most rice farms did not exceed agrarian reform limits of five to

## Disinformation

The White House condemns a forged document purporting to be an official government study of U.S. relations with black Africa. Page 3.

## Israeli Attack

Israeli troops attack Palestinian guerrilla targets in southern Lebanon in what the government called an attempt to preempt terrorist raids. Page 5.

## Crime in the U.S.

A research report says that fear of crime in the United States has become so pervasive that it has altered the way people live throughout the nation. Page 3.



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## Saudis Agree to Increase Oil Price by \$2 a Barrel

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nounced by Rene Ortiz, the secretary-general of OPEC, who said that the price freeze would apply until the next ordinary meeting of the oil ministers scheduled in Bali, Indonesia, in December.

OPEC's official "benchmark" price is \$32 a barrel, but with various surcharges, some members charge as much as \$37 a barrel. Saudi Arabian production accounts for one-third of OPEC's total.

Venezuela's oil minister, Humberto Calderon Fent, said the agreement was a first step toward the unification of oil prices — a condition that the Saudis have set

if they are to cut back production. Other members of the cartel have been pressing the Saudis to reduce output to eliminate the glut of crude oil on the world market.

Saudi delegates were not available Wednesday night to comment on when the price rise would go into effect.

"We are fully satisfied that we will unify the prices," said Mr. Calderon Fent.

He would not comment on whether the Saudis would cut production as well. On Tuesday, Sheikh Yamani said Saudi Arabia would "not reduce its production from the current level until the end of the year."

He also stated to reporters that the Saudis would not raise their prices unless other producers reduced theirs, an apparent reference to the large differentials some others have added to their base prices over the last 18 months.

"They may just adopt a wait-and-see attitude to watch the others without any obligation to act," an Arab delegate said. He said that the compromise was satisfactory to all parties.

### EEC Regrets Increase

**BRUSSELS (AP)** — A European Economic Community official Thursday regretted the increase in the price of Saudi Arabian oil but was pleased Saudi production was left at its present volume.

He estimated that the \$2-per-barrel price rise would cost the Common Market about \$2 billion a year. He said the European Commission was unhappy about the increase but glad the Saudis left their daily output at 9.5 million barrels. "This is more important than the price decision," he said, "and should keep market prices level."

### Portugal Rail Strike Ends; Airline Slowed

**LISBON** — Striking railroad workers bowed to government threats and returned to work Thursday, but Portugal's transport network suffered a new setback with a one-day walkout by ground personnel of the national airline. Airport officials said 20 Air Portugal domestic flights were canceled. Trains started running again Thursday afternoon after union officials, heading Transport Ministry warnings that workers would be suspended, called mechanics back to their posts. The mechanics began their strike at midnight Wednesday over stalled contract negotiations and to press the rehiring of two fired employees.



Curious Polish workers gathered outside a window of the building in Gdansk where independent union organizers from throughout Poland were holding their first nationwide meeting this week.

## Polish Strikes Resume as Unions Form

(Continued from Page 1)

egates in Gdansk rejected calls for a single nationwide union of their non-Communist groups on grounds such a body would resemble the official monolithic Communist unions.

### Decentralized Unions

"There will be strong, decentralized unions based on strong regional unions," said Zbigniew Bujak, head of the Warsaw regional union and one of the 150 delegates sent to the historic meeting from factories and enterprises all over Poland.

Organizers said the coordinating commission, set up at the meeting, would have an umbrella function linking the regional unions won by the workers this summer.

The delegates plan to register their organizations jointly next week with the Warsaw district court, obtaining legal status as the first national independent trade union movement in the Soviet bloc. But it was not clear if authorities would permit joint registration via the commission, after announcing last Sunday that unions from all over the country must register with the Warsaw court.

Earlier this week, the independent union committee at the Katowice steel plant became the first group to petition the Warsaw court for legal registration, a process expected to take a couple of weeks.

In Katowice, sources reached by telephone said signs posted at streetcar stops advised commuters

in the city of 345,000 to find other ways to get to work.

A delegation of streetcar drivers was said to be seeking advice from a new independent regional trade union headquartered at the Katowice steel mill. There was no word on whether negotiations with management had begun.

Discontent sources here reported a strike continuing at a furniture plant with 2,500 workers in Biala Podlaska, 18 miles (29 km) from the Soviet border. In the same town, they said, workers at a textile plant ended their walkout after officials agreed to remove some management personnel and the factory's Communist Party secretary.

The sources said workers at a large ball-bearing plant in Kielce resumed their strike after local officials failed to deliver on a promise to publish in the local paper terms of the agreement ending their first walkout.

Meanwhile, an influential Communist Party official called for a new "truthful and authentic" party program approved by the people and said that during the upheavals of August about 300 members quit the party. "All of us are guilty," he said. "It is necessary to change the party."

Gdansk provincial First Party Secretary Tadeusz Fiszbach made the remarks in an interview with Western reporters Wednesday night in Gdansk. He said an extraordinary party congress should be called "quickly and sensibly" and that "personally, I believe it will be before the end of this year."

In Warsaw, an economic reform commission under Premier Jozef Pilsudski was set up and a list of austerity measures was drawn up. The list, read on the television news, included cuts in funds for radio, television, the film industry and sport and cutbacks in administration and management personnel.

### No Explicit Link

U.S. officials say that, while Mr. Chapin tried to discuss the Cuban soldiers with the Ethiopians before the visa decision was made, the Foreign Ministry raised the visa case. The U.S. sources said that no explicit link was made between the visa cases, but it clearly had an effect on the atmosphere of the situation.

Late in July, the Ethiopians denounced Mr. Chapin publicly and asked for his recall for allegedly campaigning against the revolutionary government, although no specific incidents were mentioned.

U.S.-Ethiopian relations reached their nadir in August after Washington announced agreement with Somalia, which has been battling Ethiopia for years in the disputed Ogaden desert, for U.S. military access to Somali ports and airfields.

'Gang of 4' Trial Reportedly Near

**PEKING** — Mao's widow, Jiang Qing, and her three colleagues in the "Gang of Four," who are charged with treason and other crimes during China's Cultural Revolution, will go on trial shortly, Western diplomatic sources said Thursday.

Two jurists from Luxembourg who met officials from the Justice Ministry several days ago were quoted as saying that the trial would begin Friday, while the Chinese Information Ministry said it was checking the report.

Chinese officials said it had been known for many months the trial was expected this month but they had no confirmation that it would begin Friday. The accused have been held in jail since they were toppled from power in 1976, a month after Mao's death.

Thatcher to Yugoslavia

**BELGRADE** — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will pay an official three-day visit to Yugoslavia next week, the government announced Thursday.

tile plant ended their walkout after officials agreed to remove some management personnel and the factory's Communist Party secretary.

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## West Criticizes Soviet Bloc on Madrid Agenda

(Continued from Page 1)

**MADRID** — Western countries Thursday accused the Soviet Union and its allies of trying to curtail discussion of human rights and Afghanistan at the forthcoming European security conference in Madrid.

The rift between East and West deepened on the eighth day of preparatory negotiations here for the conference, set to open on Nov. 11.

Western delegates at the meeting of 35 nations said that a Soviet-sponsored agenda proposal presented by Hungary was designed to limit the amount of time devoted to the main conference on human rights violations and the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

U.S. delegate Max Kampelman said that a thorough review of the way the 35 states were honoring the 1975 Helsinki accord was of central importance, Western officials said.

The Soviet Union's S.A. Kondrashev lamented what he described as "ideological echoes" in the proceedings, the officials said.

### New Jersey Issues Water Cut Order

**TRENTON, N.J.** — Residents in 12 more New Jersey cities have been ordered to cut nonessential uses of water. The order Wednesday affects an additional 2.5 million users, including those in Newark, the largest city in the state.

About 1 1/2 inches of rain fell during thunderstorms in northern New Jersey Thursday morning, but authorities said that much more rainfall would be needed to fill reservoirs and save crops. Scarce rainfall has resulted in lower-than-normal reservoir levels throughout the state.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEF

### Insurgents Said to Repel Afghan Offer

**NEW DELHI** — Soviet and Afghan troops and tribal have given up a pre-winter offensive to gain control of a strategic Afghanistan valley because of resistance by Moslem insurgents to diplomatic and Afghan rebel sources.

The sources said Wednesday that the Moslem insurgent government drive to take control of Panjshir Valley, a narrow rebel base in mountainous Badakhshan province. A diplomat said that Soviet and Afghan leaders had been relying on mercenaries to help them secure the valley before the winter.

The source said that the troops halted their offensive Sept. 15 because of heavy casualties on both sides.

### Russia Said to Speed Basing of New M

**LONDON** — The Soviet Union is speeding up the deployment of SS-20 nuclear missile, which has a range of more than 3,000 miles, carries three warheads, each with an explosive power of 150,000 tons of TNT, the Institute of Strategic Studies said in its annual mid-1980 report.

The institute said Russia has increased the rate of deployment of SS-20 from one every seven days to one every three days and now has 160 ready to fire. The organization called this "a major step in the replacement of the intermediate-range SS-4, which was phased out in 1979."

### Fiat Unionists Threaten Nationwide Strike

**TURIN** — Strikes by thousands of workers kept the Turin Fiat from production Thursday for the second day, as leaders threatened a national general strike if agreement is not reached by 14,000 workers that Fiat wants to fire.

Fiat, the largest private employer in Italy, plans to fire workers because of slack sales of its cars abroad. Negotiation between Fiat management and unions over the dismissals was stalled.

### Dock Strike Apparently Averted in Britain

**LONDON** — Port employers and dockworkers' leaders have a formula to avert Britain's first national dock strike since 1955 sides announced Thursday.

Delegates representing 23,000 dockers had decided to launch a strike on Monday unless jobs were found for 178 men made redundant in the northwestern port of Liverpool.

After meeting employers in London Thursday, Transoceanic dock officer Tom Cronin said he would recommend a delegation on Sunday to lift the strike threat. Jim Fitzpatrick, chairman of the Employers Association, said, "a formula has been agreed."

### Envoys Express Concern Over Verdict

**SEOUL** — The U.S. and Japanese ambassadors called on South Korea's foreign minister Thursday to express their government over the death sentence given Kim Dae Jung, the opposition leader, to death Wednesday after a military court found him guilty of anti-state activity and plotting rebellion.

South Korean leaders were silent in the face of growing criticism, while strict press censorship meant that most of the South Koreans were unaware of the furor caused abroad by the verdict. "We do not comment on criminal cases," a spokesman said.

In Tokyo, Japanese Premier Zenko Suzuki said that his country and concern at the death sentence would be conveyed to the government and six Japanese labor unions, representing 780,000 workers, staged protests and held rallies throughout the country.

### Cuban Accompanies Russian on Space

**MOSCOW** — A Cuban and a Russian were blasted into space for an expected weeklong mission including a linkup with the Salyut-6 laboratory.

Moscow television identified the Cuban as Lt. Col. Arnaldo Mendez, 38. The Soviet mission commander is space veteran Romanenko. The launching was the latest in a series under the Soviet bloc's Intercosmos program in which several East European countries have joined Soviet cosmonauts in space.

Mendez is the first Cuban to make a trip in space.

### Traders in the Gulf Bus Sanctions Imposed on I

(Continued from Page 1)

Dubai, one of the city-states comprising the United Arab Emirates, has been a major smuggling port where merchant syndicates dispatched gold, wristwatches and penicillin to India and brought back drugs and whiskey — and enormous profits. Dubai's ruler, Sheikh Rashid bin Said al-Maktum, has kept up this free-wheeling approach.

Each day, an average of 30 dhows — the high-bowed wooden Arab coastal vessels, now refitted with powerful diesel engines — leave Dubai for Iranian ports laden with household appliances, spare parts, clothing and food. A British company in Dubai has added a small cargo ship to its local fleet to supply the Iranian market. Cargo also leaves Dubai and Kuwait by plane, directly to Tehran's airport, according to a Kuwait Chamber of Commerce official.

Some of the dhows from Dubai, keeping up the smuggling tradition, run tons of duty-free cigarettes to Iran for the black market. The contraband traffic involves few risks, and smugglers have grown increasingly bold as Iranian coastal surveillance deteriorates.

### 33 Die in Zaire Crash

**BRAZZAVILLE** — A Zaire military aircraft crashed Thursday, killing 33 persons, Radio Zaire reported in a broadcast monitored in this neighboring central African country. Three persons were reported rescued.

Some Arab merchants that the boom has peaked market for consumer goods video players for Iran that have to stay at home, unattended, and people are short of money," a Bahra businessman said.

But a Kuwait Chamber of Commerce official said: "Iran buying left and right, and handling a stream of new goods. As long as the embargo continues, we will do good business."

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## Racist Sabotage Alleged

# White House Calls Africa 'Study' Phony

By Richard Burt

**WASHINGTON** — The White House has asserted that an unidentifiable source had sought to cause confusion and complicate U.S. relations with African nations by using a forged document purporting to be an official government document.

Mr. Powell said that it was unclear whether the document was the work of "a hostile power" or domestic political opponents of the president. He said that the CIA and the Justice Department had been asked by the White House Wednesday to investigate the matter.

### 'Disinformation'

In private, officials familiar with the document said that it was possible that the document represented a "disinformation" effort by the Soviet Union or a Marxist country in Africa. However, the officials said, it was more likely that the alleged forgery had been produced by a domestic group, either on the left or the right.

The obscenity of the origin notwithstanding, White House aides expressed concern that the document would damage relations with a number of black African nations. Officials said that the document was obtained by the White House after it was discussed on two New York radio stations late Tuesday. At a press conference at the UN Church Center Wednesday morning, a group of black leaders, including the Rev. Bill Jones, leader of the Progressive National Baptist Convention, referred to the document as "a piece of propaganda."

## Argentines Are Reported Killed in Somoza's Slaying

United Press International

**ASUNCION, Paraguay** — Argentine and Paraguayan security forces have detained an unidentified number of suspects in their search for the assassins of the former Paraguayan president, Anastasio Somoza, and two other persons. Sources said that Thursday, sources said that among the suspects were four men who were caught trying to cross the Paraguay River from Argentina.

Authorities said that Argentine security forces are cooperating with Paraguayan security forces and have provided back information on Argentine suspected of being involved in the assassination.

Authorities said Wednesday night no members of the assassin belonged to the extreme Argentine Revolutionary of the People, a terrorist organization that was thought to be involved.

Authorities distributed photos of the two, identifying them as Hugo Alfredo Inzunza, known as "Captain Santiago," and "Mercedes Hodgson," also as "Luisa" and "Hilary."

Two men who were killed in the assassination were identified as Joseph Bietner, a Colombian economic adviser to the former Nicaraguan dictator, and a Nicaraguan, Cesar Gallardo, 40, of Lima.

Authorities announced that the arrest of Gen. Somoza's had been raised from \$8,000,000.

Washington, State Department spokesman John Tanner Thursday said Gen. Somoza was buried in the United States, request of the general's widow, a long-time U.S. citizen who lives in Miami.

Nicaragua, residents in the city of Managua begged

one another and danced in the streets. The ruling Sandinista government, which deposed him in 1979, characterized Gen. Somoza as "genocidal" and said that his death was an act of "divine justice." But the government denied that Nicaraguan leaders had ordered the killing.

Justa Charges Officers

**WASHINGTON (NYT)** — During the past week, the security forces of Nicaragua's revolutionary regime have arrested officers of Gen. Somoza's disbanded National Guard and charged them with plotting to kill the nine members of the ruling Sandinista junta.

Without naming the former Nicaraguan dictator, the Sandinista leaders said the plot had been directed from abroad. They identified Anastasio Somoza Fortocera, Gen. Somoza's eldest son and a National Guard major, as "the principal leader." The younger Somoza was reportedly in the United States in the Miami area last week, along with many other associates of the former president.

Somoza Denied Stealing

**BONN (AP)** — Gen. Somoza, in an interview with the weekly magazine Quick shortly before his assassination, denied stealing millions of dollars from the Nicaraguan Treasury before going into exile.

Asked about allegations that he took \$500 million from Nicaragua, Gen. Somoza was quoted as saying "I only had 100 million, honestly earned. The Communists stole 80 million of it."

Asked about the civil war brought thousands of deaths in Nicaragua, Gen. Somoza said, "I don't feel myself to blame," according to the Munich-based magazine, which appeared here Thursday.

Gen. Somoza was also quoted as saying: "I don't give a hoot for help from that traitor [President] Carter. The bastard has already deceived me once. He turned my country over to the Reds. I have true friends."



**CLOGGER CLAM** — A biologist displays a tiny Asian clam that was one of thousands clogging the cooling system of a nuclear power plant near Little Rock, Ark. The clams entered the plant as larvae — too small to be caught by a filter screen — in the water supply and forced a shutdown.

## Reagan-Anderson Debate To Have No 'Empty Chair'

By Howell Raines

New York Times Service

**CHANTILLY, Va.** — The League of Women Voters will not place an empty chair on stage to signify President Carter's absence from the presidential campaign debate Sunday night despite an assertion from the Ronald Reagan campaign that the league had made an "ironclad" commitment to do so.

"We do not intend to let the 'empty chair' controversy overshadow the opportunity of the American people to focus on the candidates' discussion of the issues," Ruth Hinerfeld, chairman of the league's Education Fund, said Wednesday in a statement announcing the decision.

Mr. Reagan's press secretary, Lyn Nofziger, said Tuesday in Texas that the league had made an "absolutely" firm promise to have the chair on stage during the negotiations in which Mr. Reagan and Rep. John Anderson agreed to take part in the debate in Baltimore even if Mr. Carter boycotted it.

The league's decision came as Mr. Reagan called his first full-scale news conference in three weeks in this town near Washington Wednesday to criticize Mr. Carter's refusal to debate and also to answer allegations that Mr. Reagan had been put under wraps by his staff to curb the verbal blunders that have plagued his campaign.

The Republican presidential nominee Wednesday called on Mr. Carter to reverse his decision to boycott the debate. Mr. Reagan said it would be dishonorable of him to agree to Mr. Carter's demand that Rep. Anderson be excluded from that debate. But Mr. Reagan left the door open slightly for a two-way debate with the president later in the campaign.

Shortly after convening his news conference, Mr. Reagan found himself mired in the cycle of statements and clarification that marked his campaign in August. He retreated from his proposal, made Tuesday before Mexican-American voters in Harlingen, Texas, to admit Mexican laborers to the United States "for whatever length of time they want to stay."

Under a plan that was approved by the House Appropriations Committee and quickly cleared by the Rules Committee Wednesday, almost all of the government would be funded through Dec. 15 at spending levels that the House has proposed for the fiscal year 1981, which begins Oct. 1. Meanwhile, Congress as a whole could defer the actual spending votes until a lame-duck session after the elections.

Congress nearly always has to put some agencies on stopgap financing when the new fiscal year starts Oct. 1 because it does not finish all of its appropriations work. But normally it funds the agencies at the previous year's spending levels, rather than at the almost always higher levels of the new year.

This time, 10 of the 13 appropriations bills — including those for defense and most of the major domestic agencies — would be funded at 1981 levels. This would mean higher spending levels in most cases, although agencies could not start any new programs that were not funded during 1980.

A conspicuous exception to the more generous financing is foreign aid. No one's favorite piece of legislation at election time, it would be funded at its current level.

## Poland Builds Russia 3 Atom Power Plants

The Associated Press

**WARSAW** — Poland is building three nuclear power plants in the Soviet Union, the PAF news agency has reported.

In return, the Soviet Union will deliver to Poland 1.2 billion kilowatt hours of electricity in 1984 and double that amount the next year, to reach 6 billion kilowatt hours annually by 1988, PAF said in a report Wednesday.

Mr. Reagan asserted that tape recordings showed his real remarks were obscured by applause and that he actually said he favored temporary work visas for Mexican aliens. However, newsmen's tapes of the speech clearly show that Mr. Reagan said he was for the Mexican workers staying as long as they liked.

Mr. Reagan has said that Rep. Anderson should be included in the debates as long as he was considered a viable candidate by the sponsors. But Wednesday, Mr. Reagan stopped short of ruling out a one-on-one debate with Mr. Carter.

"Things can change with regard to viability," he said in reference to the Anderson candidacy. "I'm not going to bind myself after this one debate, but as long as he's still a viable candidate, there must be some way that this could be worked out without making him the victim."

John Pollock, who directed the analysis, described it as a pioneering work. "It is a major systematic study comparing the different causes leading to fear and what people do about the fear of crime," said Dr. Pollock, head of Research and Forecast, a subsidiary of Ruder & Finn.

"Precipitous Climb"

A "precipitous climb" in crime began in the county at the end of World War II, the report noted. By 1978, the FBI's Uniform Crime Report counted an average of one violent crime every 30 seconds and

## House Panels Move to Defer Spending Votes

Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — Brushing aside some Republican charges that it was perpetrating the "biggest cop-out in memory," House committees have moved to put most of the federal government on stopgap financing until after the Nov. 4 elections.

Under a plan that was approved by the House Appropriations Committee and quickly cleared by the Rules Committee Wednesday, almost all of the government would be funded through Dec. 15 at spending levels that the House has proposed for the fiscal year 1981, which begins Oct. 1. Meanwhile, Congress as a whole could defer the actual spending votes until a lame-duck session after the elections.

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A conspicuous exception to the more generous financing is foreign aid. No one's favorite piece of legislation at election time, it would be funded at its current level.

## Study Says 52% of American Families Have Guns

# 'Pervasive' Fear of Crime Seen Changing U.S. Life

By Selwyn Raab

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Fear of crime has become so "alarmingly pervasive" in the United States that it has altered the way people live throughout the country, a private research group asserted in a report made public this week.

The study said that a growing fear of crime had prompted a majority of American families to acquire guns, legally or illegally, for self-protection. According to the report, more than half of those interviewed said they deliberately dressed plainly to avoid drawing the attention of criminals.

The report also asserted that half of the city residents interviewed said that fear of crime often prevented them from going out at night.

The study was inspired by David Finn, chairman of the board of Ruder & Finn, a public relations company, after the murder of his brother, Herbert, a Phoenix lawyer, during a street robbery last Oct. 27 in the Riverdale section of the Bronx. Mr. Finn, whose company provided the research staff for the study, said that he hoped the findings would "wake up the country to the impact of crime on American life," especially in the big cities.

Telephone Interviews

The analysis was based on telephone interviews last spring with 1,047 adults. The researchers maintain that the results are valid within a small margin of error for the entire population of 155 million adults. The survey was sponsored by A-T-O Inc., a diversified products company that is a client of Ruder & Finn. The report, entitled "The Figgie Report on Fear of Crime: America Afraid," was named for Harry Figgie Jr., chairman of A-T-O.

No comparable national analysis of the public's reaction to crime is believed to have been done in the last decade. Several criminologists and law enforcement officials who were asked about the credibility of the report said Tuesday that they would have to examine its methodology before assessing the findings.

John Pollock, who directed the analysis, described it as a pioneering work. "It is a major systematic study comparing the different causes leading to fear and what people do about the fear of crime," said Dr. Pollock, head of Research and Forecast, a subsidiary of Ruder & Finn.

"Precipitous Climb"

A "precipitous climb" in crime began in the county at the end of World War II, the report noted. By 1978, the FBI's Uniform Crime Report counted an average of one violent crime every 30 seconds and

a crime involving property loss every three seconds. "Fear of crime is slowly paralyzing American society," the report warned, adding:

"Although the facts about crime in America are shocking, society seems to have adapted to this new reality almost without being aware of how such an accommodation affects the nation's well-being. Crime and the fear of crime have, like a dark dye, permeated the fabric of American life. Yet the change has occurred so gradually, so insidiously, that society has accepted it."

The nationwide interviews resulted in these principal conclusions:

• Four of every 10 Americans are "highly fearful" that they will be victims of murder, rape, robbery or assault and feel unsafe in their everyday environments.

• Residents of big cities, especially women and blacks, indicated the greatest fear of violent crime. In cities across the country, 52 percent had a "high fear" of being victimized. In the nation, 46 percent of the women said they were "significantly" frightened, compared with 34 percent of the men. Blacks,

many of whom live in high crime areas of cities, showed a "high fear" level of 48 percent, compared with 40 percent of whites.

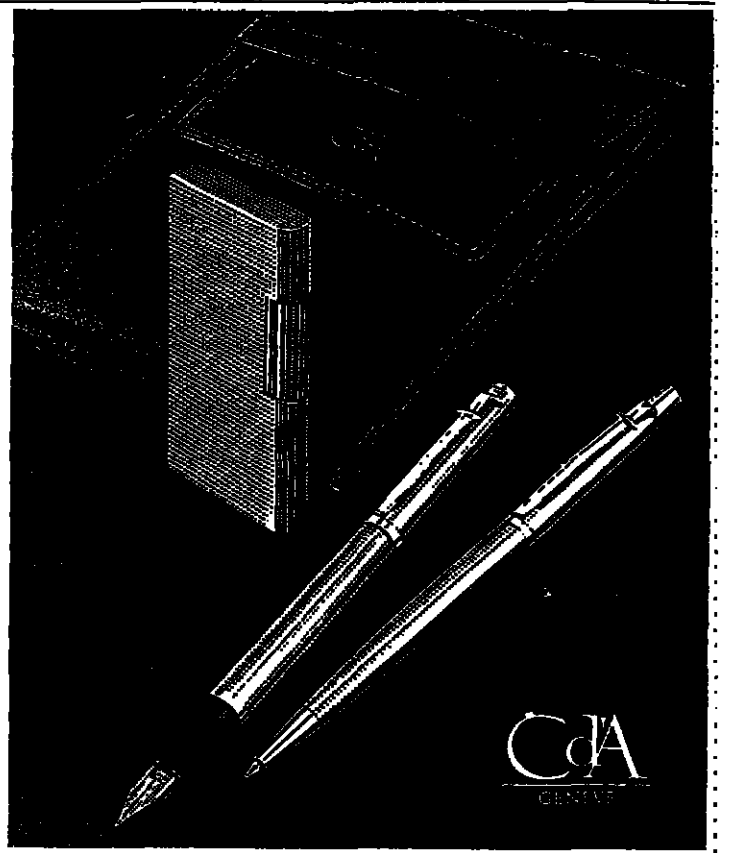
• Fear of crime, the report asserted, "is alarmingly pervasive, crossing all demographic boundaries," including suburbs and farm areas and all age groups. According to the report, 41 percent of the people in small cities, 39 percent in suburbs and 31 percent in rural places expressed high levels of fear of crime.

• Gun ownership, especially in Southern states, has become "very common," with 52 percent of the people interviewed nationally saying there were guns in their households for protection. In rural areas, 62 percent of the homes had guns for protection; suburban areas, 51 percent; and large cities, 42 percent. Gun ownership for protection, however, was most common in the South, where 69 percent of

the residents reported having guns in their homes, compared with the East, where 31 percent said they owned guns.

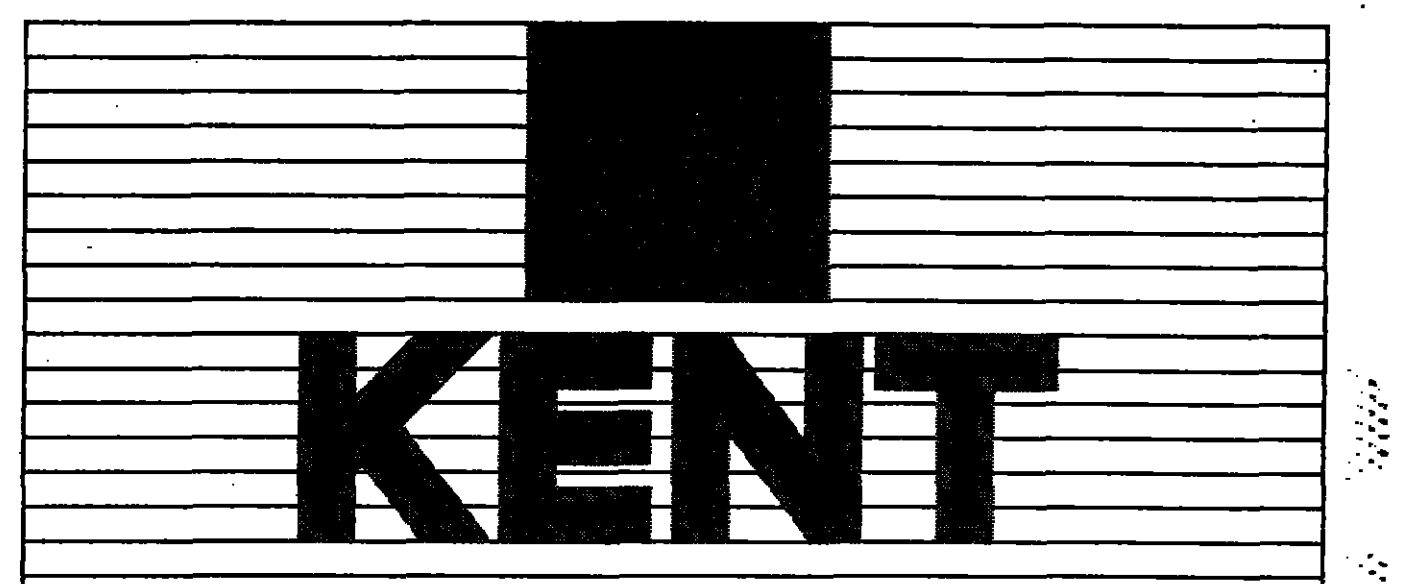
• A large majority — 84 percent — expressed "high levels" of confidence in the police, with 63 percent in favor of giving the police more power to question people. About 85 percent of the whites questioned said they had a high level of confidence in the police, compared with 77 percent of the blacks. A total of 51 percent said they would agree to higher taxes if it meant more police protection.

• Two other parts of the criminal justice system, the courts and prisons, were rated as ineffective in rehabilitating criminals by 80 percent of those questioned. Eighty-six percent said longer sentences should be meted out, 66 percent supported the death penalty and 45 percent said habitual criminals should be sterilized.



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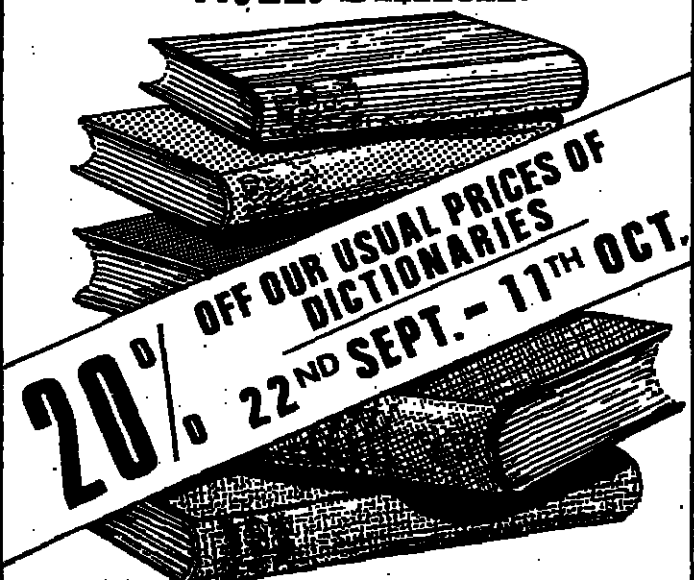


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## Signals From Iran

It's getting close to a year since the flower of revolutionary Iranian youth seized the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and took their hostages, 52 of whom are still being held. They quickly got the blessing of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the spiritual and secular prophet of the revolution, and by virtue of their domination of Satan's diplomats, they became a powerful political force in the country. Iranian policy since then, to the extent that Iran can be said to have policies in the conventional sense, has been consistent with their Islamic and nationalistic goals. It looked like the erstwhile students and indeed the theocracy that was aborning might be on the crest of a revolutionary wave destined to spread throughout Islam.

Things have changed, though. It should have been obvious from the outset that Islamic solidarity was not the sturdiest of institutions on which to build a foreign policy. But the new Iranian leaders had no other vision. Now they are fighting a hot border war with their Islamic neighbors in Iraq and a cold war over oil pricing and production policies with their OPEC partners led by the guardian of Islam, Saudi Arabia.

Against that background, as well as the internal political and economic disarray in Iran, keeping the hostages could prove to be more of a nuisance than it is worth, even for the Islamic hardliners. And the outlook is for matters to get worse. Take the skirmishing with Iraq, for example. Iraqi President Saddam Hussein has just declared null and void the 1975 Algiers Agreement that ostensibly settled the border dispute between the two

countries. That foreshadows a much more serious military effort by the Iraqis to recover the Shatt-al-Arab estuary, which Saddam Hussein specifically claimed in a televised speech before Iraq's National Assembly. If the somewhat bedraggled Iranian armed forces are tied down by major fighting on the border with Iraq, might not the Kurds or Azerbaijanis take advantage of the opportunity to press their autonomy claims?

Then there is the oil problem, which is serious, too. No one is quite sure exactly how much oil Iran is currently exporting but it is probably under a million barrels a day as opposed to more than five million before the revolution. Saudi Arabian efforts to unify oil prices and impose orderly increases pegged to a package of economic indicators in the industrial countries is beginning to look like it will be successful. That will force Iran to hold down its prices and thereby limit its ability to earn desperately needed hard currency.

One way out of the economic bind, of course, would be to get Western aid and credits. Releasing the hostages would help to accomplish that. So would the unblocking of Iranian funds abroad and the return of some of the shah's wealth. But that, too, requires the freeing of the hostages. If the 52 Americans are not released, there is every reason to believe that Iran's situation will grow progressively bleaker. The Carter administration is showing some flexibility on formulas to satisfy Iranian conditions. Perhaps the right set of circumstances now exists for the Iranians to make some accommodations, too.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

## Running Mean

It is a staple of this year's cynical political wisdom that running for office is what Jimmy Carter does best. We have a different view. We think it may be what he does worst. Mr. Carter, as a candidate, tends to convey a mean and frantic nature. This has been demonstrated in many ways over the past several weeks—and months.

First, the president seems determined to discredit, rather than to prevail over, his opposition. It's as if he doesn't quite believe they are entitled to run against him, and so he won't actually fight them, but rather will only provide an endless series of complaints about their candidacies and their character. You don't have to be a John Anderson fan to be made uncomfortable by the way in which Mr. Carter has sought to paint the Anderson effort as somehow illegitimate, not entitled to a hearing. And you don't have to be a Reagan fan to have noticed that Mr. Carter has abandoned all dignity in his round-the-clock attack on Mr. Reagan's character and standing, jumping him (in a most sanctimonious tone of voice) for "offenses" similar to many Mr. Carter himself has committed, and, most recently, concluding from all this that Mr. Reagan is a "racist" and a purveyor of "hatred." This description doesn't fit Mr. Reagan. What it fits, or more precisely, fits into is Jimmy Carter's miserable record of personally savaging political opponents (Hubert Humphrey, Edward Kennedy) whenever the going got rough.

Ronald Reagan is not a hater and he is not a racist; there are real reasons to challenge his claim to the presidency, but these are not those reasons. Mr. Carter's "evidence" for his charges is so weak as to be pitiable and also puts one in mind of a series of comparable failures and defaults of his own over the years, from "ethnic purity" in 1976 to silence on the civil rights bill in 1964 that could as easily have been distorted by an opponent.

In a way, the most disturbing feature of the Carter campaign technique is that he displays a certain contempt for the evidence of *his own eyes*, asserting these things that run counter to what we can see and already know, as if he believed it didn't matter, that people would believe anything they were told. Only the day before his racism-and-hatred remarks, for instance, Mr. Carter—the man who has managed to keep out of debates with his competitors for a year now, and who has reduced his press conferences to the merest trickle—was telling the public, in his most outraged-for-democracy fashion that it was a terrible thing that Mr. Reagan was refusing to be "cross-examined" as anyone who aspired to the presidency should be.

So the president calls names, and he baldly re-creates his own record (for the better) and that of everyone else (for the worse) and displays an alarming absence of magnanimity, generosity and size when he is campaigning. No, of course, the other candidates are not just going around tossing basketsful of May flowers to each other either, and yes, their campaigns are full of borderline fouls and blurrings of the record. But Jimmy Carter, as before, seems to have few limits beyond which he will not go in the abuse of opponents and reconstruction of history.

The purpose of a campaign is to get elected. But a campaign can win at too great a cost. A campaign can be conducted in a way that casts doubt on the purposes and policies of an incumbent's own government and record. And a campaign can offend and turn off the very people the candidate expects to win, people who want to and normally would support him, if he is ruthless and reckless in seeking their vote. There must be a better case for his re-election than the one the president is now making.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Kim's Death Sentence

The trial of Kim Dae Jung, the South Korean opposition leader, and the death sentence which has now been passed on him, have appalled all those who had hoped that South Korea might be moving towards a more democratic system.

Mr. Kim, who stood in the 1971 presidential election and received 45 percent of the vote, has been a symbol of the growing pressure for more open ways. Yet President Chun Doo Hwan has been apparently determined to eliminate him from the country's political life, along with any other politicians who might threaten the military's control.

His trial before a military court convinced few outside observers that he was being given a fair hearing. The case against him was an extremely flimsy one and he and the others being tried with him had difficulty in obtaining the lawyers they wanted to represent them. It seemed clear from the beginning that the trial was being stage-managed and that the verdict was a foregone conclusion.

The case is embarrassing for the United States, which has troops in South Korea to defend it against attack from the north but finds that it can exercise little influence on the government in Seoul; and also for Japan, particularly since Mr. Kim was originally kidnapped from an hotel in Tokyo. President Chun has paid lip service to democratic principles, and has said that there will be elections next year under a new constitution. None of this can possibly be credible if he first proceeds to have Mr. Kim put to death on the basis of a wholly unconvincing trial. If Mr. Kim is killed, that will permanently damage South Korea's world position.

—From The Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

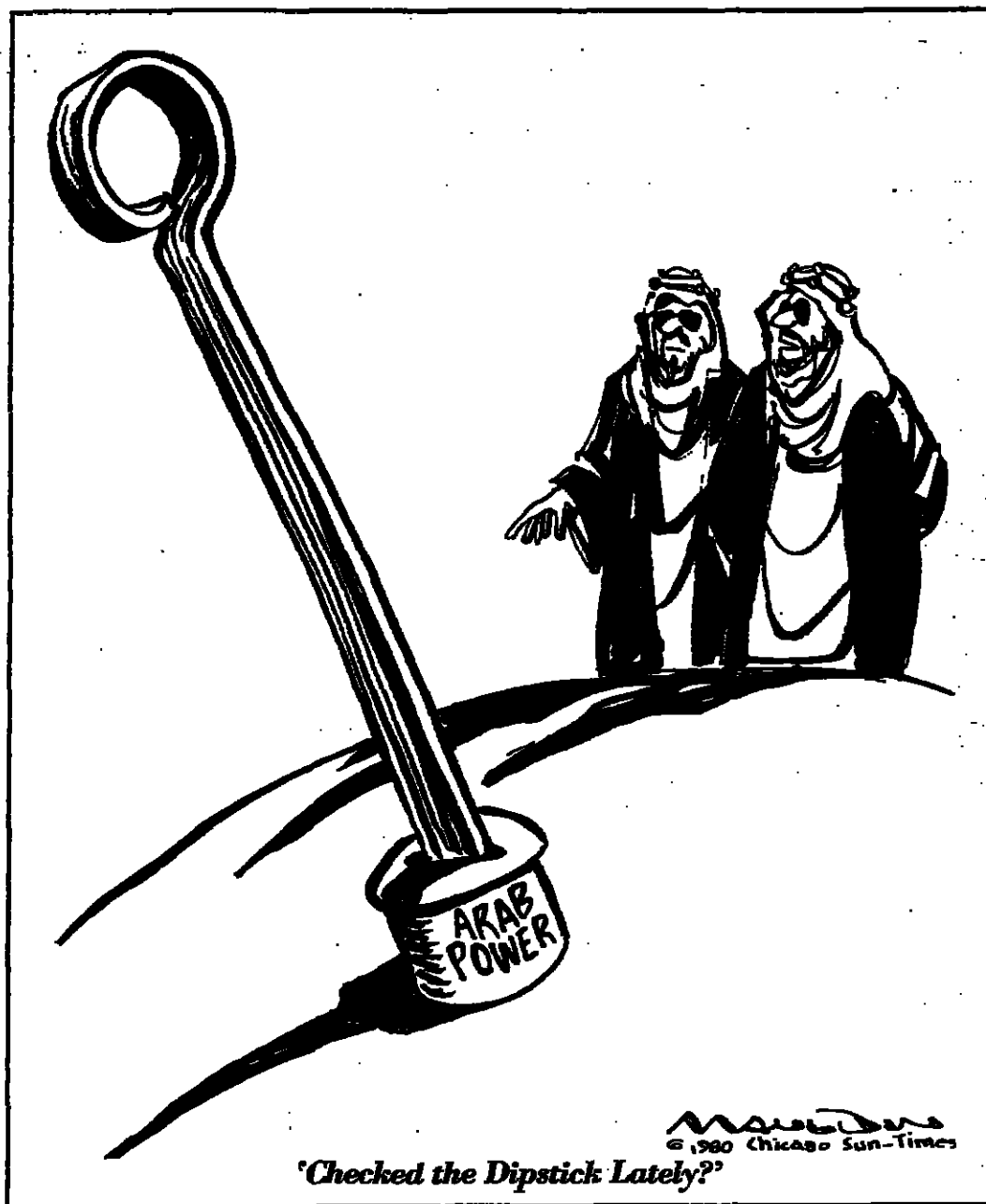
September 19, 1905

PITTSBURGH — Henry Phipps, the steel manufacturer and millionaire, left \$1 million for the erection of model dwellings for the poor "superior to any hitherto existing." Before his death he outlined his scheme and plans for the first of the 20 to be built in big American cities at a cost estimated at roughly \$250,000 each. These houses are to be six-stories high and have big inside open-air courts where fountains will play. In the basement, there will be kindergartens for children and on the first floor rooms free perambulators for each family. Roof gardens, hygienic laundries, garbage cremators, electric light, large sanitary rooms and shower-baths will be provided.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 19, 1930

DETROIT — Attacking the Senate's debenture plan, Alexander Legge, chairman of the U.S. Farm Board, declared here today that "the only real solution to the farm problem is the reduction of acreage." Mr. Legge said that the Farm Board is not merely advocating a limitation of acreage, but is endeavoring to get the farmers to systematize their labor and increase the efficiency of their farms. He reiterated his stand for the consolidation of small farms in the wheat country, adding that farms below 300 acres in size are unsuitable for wheat and other small grain. He urged that such holdings be combined into larger units in order to produce more profitable farms.



## French Politics: Stalled?

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Sixteen years ago, the sociologist Michel Crozier called France "a blocked society." It was a reasonable comment on the France of that time, but did not really fit the country during the years which followed. The later 1960s and the 1970s proved extraordinarily vivacious and dynamic as France underwent great economic and social change.

Even the political structure was opened up during the years after 1968. Although the center-right remained in control of the government, power shifted from the Gaullists toward traditional conservative forces, and toward the socially reformist and Atlanticist center. The Gaullist party itself, after it was taken over by Jacques Chirac, moved toward the traditional right, so that now a split is threatened between old and new Gaullists. The moderate and business-minded forces associated with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Prime Minister Raymond Barre now run the government.

### Evolutionary

But there has not been a formal alternation of power. No governing party or coalition has been compelled formally, by an election result, to hand over to another since the beginning of the Fifth Republic. The changes have been evolutionary, within the coalition of governing parties, and for that matter, even within the opposition. The Socialist Party—itsself a coalition of contradictory forces and interests—has changed greatly during the past decade. The Communists have been in and out of alliance with the rest of the left, for and against liberalization, according to their tactical interests of the moment.

All of this makes a politically unsatisfactory kind of change. Democratic government needs formal as well as informal alternation of power. Actual changes may be slight. Neither West German economic nor foreign policy has changed very deeply since the last Christian Democratic government of Ludwig Erhard in the 1960s, through the great coalition of Social Democrats with Christian Democrats, to today's SDP/FDP coalition under Helmut Schmidt. But it has been psychologically as well as politically important that party rule has changed. West German parties have been voted out, and in.

This has not happened in France, and it will not until the Socialist Party is prepared to enter

some kind of alliance with parties of the center. The French electorate, like that in West Germany, obviously does not want political drama. Thus it has always backed away from giving power to Socialists in alliance with the Communist Party. But the French would like the possibility of political alternation; polls consistently show that this is so. The Socialist refusal to have anything to do with the parties to their right, while historically understandable (a coalition led them during the 1950s, into presiding over the Algerian war), contributes now to a new "blockage," and a new sense of political stagnation in the country.

In default of an effective party challenge to the government, France's trade unions meanwhile have become the real force of opposition. The government takes them very seriously. It cannot be said to negotiate with them, but union views are heard as the government sets its economic and social policies each year. France's unions are not automatically as powerful as many foreigners—or even Frenchmen—think.

Union members make up less than a quarter of the French industrial workforce, which is the lowest percentage in the Common Market (elsewhere the rate is around half the workforce unionized), and strikes more often than not are lost, not won.

### Critiques

Nonetheless, the government prefers not to provoke the unions, and the unions keep up a consistent critique of government decisions and even government statistics. They have also, since the defeat of the left in the legislative elections of 1978, become rather more pragmatic and less political in their actions.

The politically moderate Force Ouvrière, which concentrates on jobs and wages, has made the biggest membership gains since 1978, while the Communist CGT has been in serious decline. But the CGT until now has generally made common cause with the other big union, the CFDT, and for a time even appeared to be distancing itself from the party's own increasingly militant and combative political line.

### New Season

Now that has ended. The big event of the new political season has been the CGT's furious break with the other unions. This follows the new Communist line, in preparation for the presidential election

of 1981, which is to accuse the Socialists and the rest of the left of collaboration with government and ruling class. Only the Communists, they claim, oppose the rulers. The rest are class collaborators, "social traitors."

One result of this, of course, is to make even more certain that ever the re-election of the present government. The Communists have made themselves Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's best electoral allies. The other result is to weaken the one structure by which Frenchmen who oppose the government could make their opinions felt in a practical way (and sometimes even to constructive effect). It further contributes to what could be called the "reblocking" of French society. This time the blockage is not, as in the 1950s and 1960s, a result of social conservatism and the class attitudes of the bourgeoisie. It comes now from the sterile and class-ridden prejudices of the French left.

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## Religion and Politics

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — If you take a longer view than tomorrow's polls, the most important issue in the 1980 election is not inflation or foreign policy or unemployment. It is the role of religion in American politics.

With the encouragement of Ronald Reagan, Christian evangelical groups are intervening forcefully this year on behalf of right-wing causes. One of them, Moral Majority, has demonstrated that it has political clout in the South. And just now Massachusetts has experienced an extraordinary political intervention by the Catholic Archbishop of Boston, Cardinal Humberto Medeiros.

### Pope's Order

Five days before the Massachusetts primary, Cardinal Medeiros issued a pastoral letter condemning politicians "who make abortion possible." Everyone thought the letter was aimed at two liberal Democratic candidates for Congress, Barney Frank and James M. Shannon.

Mr. Frank, a Jew, is an ebullient state legislator who seeks the congressional seat now held by the Rev. Robert Drinan—and being given up by Father Drinan, ironically, because of the pope's order that priests stay out of politics. Mr. Shannon, a Catholic, is an incumbent congressman who faced a conservative challenger in the primary. Both favor letting women make the choice on abortion, and both have supported government funds for poor women's abortions.

The cardinal's letter, which was read from the pulpit of many churches on Sunday, put the abortion issue in powerful terms. It said:

"Those who make abortions possible by law—such as legislators and those who promote, defend and elect the same lawmakers—cannot separate themselves totally from that guilt which accom-

panies this horrendous crime and deadly sin. If you are for true human freedom—and for life—you will follow your conscience when you vote, you will vote to save 'our children, born and unborn.'"

The letter caused a storm in the two congressional districts, both of them with Catholic majorities in population. Some Catholics told interviewers after they voted that they had followed the cardinal's advice. Other voters, Catholic and non-Catholic, said they had resented the letter and disregarded its advice.

In the event, the two targets of the letter survived. Mr. Frank squeaked through with 51.6 percent of the vote; Mr. Shannon, with the strength of incumbency, had 54 percent.

Cardinal Medeiros is by no means a right-wing figure, and he surely did not intend to give general comfort to the New Right. But the leaders of that movement welcomed his letter in just such terms.

"Cardinal Medeiros has joined the Moral Majority," Howard Phillips, head of the Conservative Caucus, said. "This is an extremely exciting development." Richard Viguerie, whose direct-mail efforts promote the New Right, said the cardinal's intervention would help conservatism across the country. "It certainly gives legitimacy to the whole process," Mr. Viguerie said.

Moral Majority is the most impressive example of the swelling phenomenon of evangelism in right-wing politics. Its leader is the Rev. Jerry Falwell, whose "Old-Time Gospel Hour" on television is said to raise \$1 million a week from its 18 million viewers.

Like similar groups, Moral Majority speaks out not only on what it calls moral issues—opposing the Equal Rights Amendment, for example. It also backs such conservative causes as the Kemp-Roth tax-cut plan and opposes the stra-

tegic arms limitation treaty. Majority scored a major success recently in beating bama Republican congressman Buchanan, a conservative minister who had some programs opposed New Right.

Ronald Reagan gave his to evangelical politics in Aug. 22. Speaking at a meeting of thousands of conservative leaders, he said they had a get involved in politics. "America is awakening," he said, "perhaps just in time for our country's sake."

That was the day Mr. Reagan said the biblical story of the world's creation should be taught in schools. The theory of evolution was "only," he said, "and it has been centuries been challenged world of science. If it was to be taught in the schools, we would think that also the theory of creation, which theory but the biblical story, should also be taught."

### Brushed Aside

Mr. Reagan brushed aside concerns about the Constitution's separation of church and state. "The First Amendment was written not to protect the people's laws from religious," he said, "but to protect the laws from government tyranny."

James Madison would recognize the First Amendment. Mr. Reagan's version, B. Thomas Jefferson and others created this country were in fear of mixing religion into politics. Those who hold their vantage should start taking the political religiously seriously. I believe most Americans want church and state separate. They have to care enough as voters in Massachusetts just done.

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## Herald Tribune

Published with the New York Times and the Washington Post

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Chairman  
Katharine Graham  
Arthur Ochs Sutzberger  
Co-Chairmen

University of Southern California scientists say it will cost \$75,000 to replace 1,500 mice killed by computer error (ITT, Sept. 2). At \$50 a head, mice have become more expensive than prime rib. That guy in Hamelin could be a millionaire today.  
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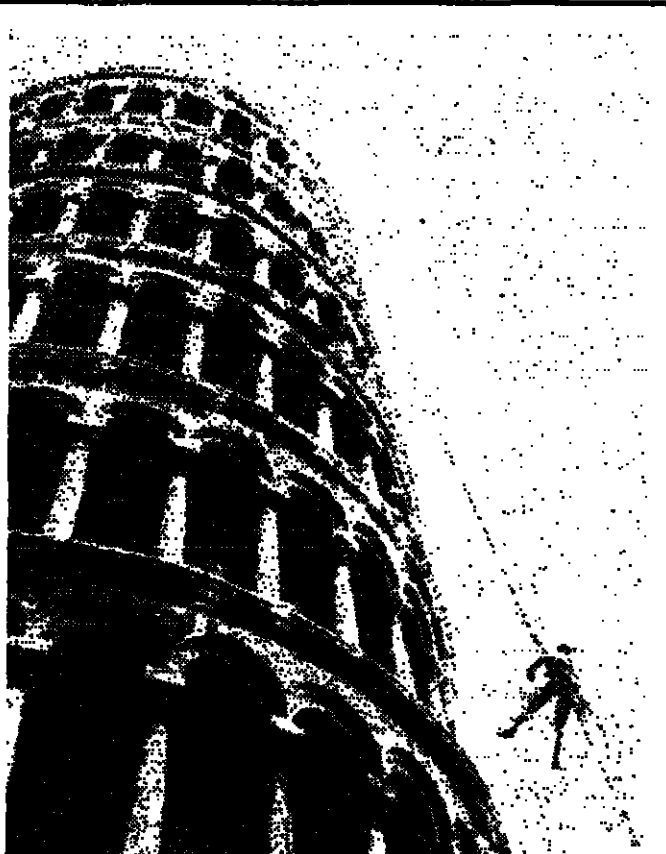


# Pol Pot Then Bloc Concedes

## Afghanistan, Cambodia Issues to Be Debated in UN

By Don Shannon  
An Associated Press Service  
ED NATIONS, N.Y. — The assembly of the United Nations today will debate the issues of Afghanistan and Cambodia among 115 items on its agenda. The assembly voted 104-18 in 1979 to condemn the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and to demand a withdrawal of Soviet troops. The Soviet Union disputed the call, contending that its troops were justified by a mutual treaty. This argument was rejected by a vote of 104-18. The assembly also voted to condemn the Soviet invasion of Cambodia and to demand a withdrawal of Soviet troops. The Soviet Union disputed the call, contending that its troops were justified by a mutual treaty. This argument was rejected by a vote of 104-18.

**Bulgarian Opposition**  
Bulgarian opposition to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and Cambodia was also expressed in the assembly. Bulgarian opposition to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and Cambodia was also expressed in the assembly. Bulgarian opposition to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and Cambodia was also expressed in the assembly.



STRING ALONG — A technician examining the external marble of Pisa's famed leaning tower. Authorities have ordered a general check after several small marble fragments fell from the listing edifice in the past few days.

## Israelis Make 'Pre-Emptive' Raid on Tyre

TEL AVIV — Israeli troops raided Palestinian targets in southern Lebanon in what the military command said Thursday was an attempt to pre-empt attacks against Israel. The Palestinians said they shelled an Israeli settlement to avenge the raid. The Israeli raiders struck Wednesday night near Tyre, a Palestinian-controlled Mediterranean port 12 miles north of the Israeli-Lebanese border, an announcement said. (United Press International) quoted the United Nations as saying that two persons, including a boy, were killed and 20, including three children, were wounded in Tyre and daylong shelling of the area by Israeli-backed Christian militia in southern Lebanon. Israeli forces suffered no casualties in the action, according to the announcement. It did not specify what damage or casualties were inflicted.

**U.S. Opposition**  
The Israeli command described the attack as "pre-emptive action against terrorists in the area in order to disrupt terrorist actions against Israel." The U.S. government has condemned Israel's pre-emptive strikes. In Beirut, Palestinian guerrillas said that they rocketed an Israeli settlement in the upper Galilee in retaliation. A spokesman for Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization said several Soviet-made Katyusha rockets were fired into the northern Israeli settlement of Metulla to "avenge the aggression against Tyre." Our missiles inflicted heavy damage in the enemy town, forcing inhabitants to rush to bunkers, the PLO spokesman said in a communiqué. The PLO said Israeli gunboats and border artillery teamed up in a 30-minute barrage on Tyre and the adjacent Palestinian refugee camp of Rashidieh at midnight, while helicopters dropped flares to illuminate Tyre's entire coast, the communiqué said. A communiqué issued by the military command in Tel Aviv said sea-borne Israeli troops went ashore and destroyed several guerrilla buildings and vehicles in the Tyre area. Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government inaugurated the pre-emptive policy with a major air and ground attack in southern Lebanon Aug. 19.

## Baccarat

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## THE MAISON DREYFUS

CLEARANCE SALE AT THE MARCHÉ SAINT-PIERRE. Exceptionally, it will be closed on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20. Great sale TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.

## Brzezinski Denies Political Role in Billy Carter Case

By George Lardner Jr.  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — White House national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski has angrily denied that he had simply been serving as "the president's political troubleshooter" in privately warning Billy Carter last spring against a projected Libyan oil deal. The accusation was made by Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., during an acrimonious exchange over the administration's handling of top-secret intelligence information concerning Billy Carter's Libyan activities. Sen. Thurmond contended that the hearings of the special Senate subcommittee investigating the matter had turned up substantial evidence that instead of keeping national security uppermost in his mind Mr. Brzezinski had been "trying to prevent Billy from doing something that would hurt the political fortunes of the president." Testifying at a daylong session Wednesday, Mr. Brzezinski hotly denied the charge, calling it "a highly improper insinuation, an innuendo not justified by the facts." He told Sen. Thurmond, "I resent the allegation that you're making regarding my motives." Evidently annoyed at what he

considered Mr. Brzezinski's evasive answers on another point, Sen. Thurmond told Mr. Brzezinski, "We're trying to get the truth, but we're not too sure you're telling it." "Excuse me, senator," the White House aide responded. "You may not be sure. I know I'm telling the truth." The dispute was a highlight of the subcommittee's last scheduled public hearing on the controversy over dealings of the president's brother's with the Libyan government since 1978. Mr. Brzezinski told the senators that he knew nothing of the \$220,000 paid to Billy Carter as a result of these dealings until he publicly reported them when he registered as a foreign agent July 14. But Mr. Brzezinski said he was informed March 31 by the director of the CIA, Adm. Stansfield Turner, of Billy Carter's efforts to secure an increased allocation of Libyan oil for Charter Oil Co. For the Record The projected deal, which would have produced a multimillion-dollar commission for Billy Carter, was mentioned in an intelligence report that Adm. Turner brought to Mr. Brzezinski's attention. The report itself did not mention either Billy Carter or Charter Oil by name, but Adm. Turner learned those details on asking for them from the originating intelligence agency. Then he went to the White House, noting in a memo for the record: "I delivered an intelligence report concerning a relative of the president. Mr. Brzezinski agreed to show it to the president and return it to me." Mr. Brzezinski said he believes he had it turned instead. He said he could not recall Adm. Turner's asking for the document's return. He said the CIA director lingered in his office around noon March 31 following a highly sensitive meeting on another issue. "He [Adm. Turner] said he had a piece of information... which he felt I ought to know about... which he felt I ought to bring to the president's attention," Mr. Brzezinski testified. The White House aide decided to call Billy Carter first to admonish him about the deal and warn that it could be exploited politically by the Libyans. Mr. Brzezinski said he felt he would serve the president better if he did that before marching into the Oval Office. Mr. Brzezinski said last month in a White House report to the subcommittee that he informed President Carter the next morning, April 1, but records obtained by the subcommittee indicate he probably did so on April 2 instead. "Right Thing" Mr. Brzezinski said he summarized the intelligence report for the president instead of showing it to him. Mr. Brzezinski said he also informed the president of his call to Billy Carter. "I distinctly remember the president saying, 'You did the right thing,'" Mr. Brzezinski said. Sen. Thurmond asked whether Mr. Brzezinski alerted U.S. intelligence agencies to be sure to pursue the matter. Mr. Brzezinski insisted that it was not necessary. "I cannot alert someone to do what they were already doing," he insisted. "I concluded they were already monitoring the issue." He said the intelligence report he got from Adm. Turner had also gone to law enforcement authorities. According to reliable sources, however, FBI officials were not informed, as Mr. Brzezinski was, that the unidentified individual mentioned in the intelligence report was Billy Carter, and no one brought that fact to their attention.

# For almost 20 years, all America's Cup winners have chosen the same vital piece of equipment.



The America's Cup.



Thomas J. Lipton. Challenged five times. Lost five times.



The first winner. The schooner yacht 'America'.

The America's Cup will always be the ultimate symbol of yacht-racing supremacy. Two highly trained crews drawing on all their skill, teamwork and experience; battling it out over a seven-race series in the two most competitive 12-Metre yachts in the world. Battles that America have never lost, despite the 130 years of competition and 23 separate challenges. The Cup was first brought home to the USA in 1851. The schooner "America" beat 14 other vessels in a race around the Isle of Wight, held as part of the celebrations of the first World's Fair. In 1857, the owners of "America" deeded the Cup to the New York Yacht Club, on condition that it would forever be placed in international competition and that this would be "friendly competition between nations." The deed also laid down the rules and regulations governing the course, boats and equipment. Rules and regulations which, even today, can only be changed by application to the Supreme Court of the State of New York. In the following 80 years, the New York Yacht Club accepted, raced and defeated 16 challengers for the Cup, perhaps the most notable being those sponsored by Thomas J. Lipton, the tea millionaire, who tried no less than five times to take the Cup back to England. Alas, his five boats - Shamrocks I-V - suffered the same fate as the rest. After the intervention of World War II, the number of challengers capable of building a J-class boat dwindled alarmingly, and for a while it seemed as though the Cup would never be raced for again. But in 1956, the Royal Yacht Club of Great Britain, indicated that it would challenge again if a match could be arranged in the 12-Metre class. An application to the Supreme Court was made; the deed was modified, and the challenge was on. But despite the changes, the result of the match was exactly the same! The rules governing the construction of a modern 12-Metre yacht are very simple, yet very restrictive and therefore produce yachts which are very similar in shape. Little wonder then that latter-day 12-Metre designers have experimented with new construction techniques, and exhaustive computer-evaluated tank testing, striving to find the perfect balance between weight, strength, efficiency and reliability. Attempting to give their crews a significant advantage. However, for defending America's Cup crews it has not been necessary to change one vital piece of equipment for almost 20 years. The watches that they all wear. Rolex Oyster Submariners. Pains-takingly assembled by hand, their reliability is guaranteed even under the most testing conditions (they are Official Swiss Chronometers). The unique Oyster case is as hard to get into and as impervious to shocks as its name suggests. The "Triplock" winding crown screws down to provide an impenetrable barrier against dust, dirt, and water to a depth of 200 metres. Qualities which are recognised and appreciated by every crew member who competes in the America's Cup. Because they all know that this particular contest proves one thing more than any other. Second best is not enough.



The Rolex Submariner. Available in 18ct. gold or stainless steel with matching bracelet.

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9, 1980

WIR STREIKEN

Journal  
The Week  
in London

is the Russian-built 15,000-foot runway, long enough to handle the largest U.S. transport planes and B-52 bombers. When they were expelled in 1977 because of their contributions to Ethiopia, the Russians also left unfinished hangars and warehouses, the control tower, without radar, and dilapidated barracks for 2,000 men. The question follows — especially among Americans in Mogadishu — "What would we have?"

**SEIKO**  
Someday all watches will be made this way.

By David Kelso McConnell  
Secretary

هكذا من الأصل



Festivals

## Hong Kong Weekend on Menu in London

Maureen Sherwood  
International Herald Tribune  
LONDON — Hong Kong is coming to London for the first time. The perfume of dragon's head will waft through Battersea, a traditional Chinese festival will be enacted with all its bolic trimmings, including acrobats and firecrackers, and Man Chan will be making by hand.

The Han Hua-nien troupe will give a "rod puppet" show — the bigger the puppet, the more important the role. Ten-year-old TV mime star Queenie Lo, the colony's answer to Shirley Temple, will be performing. Mr. Lam Kam-Shek, again one of two survivors in his craft, will knead dolls out of flour — including, a spokesman says, "models of Snoopy and many other exotic animals."

Acrobats and Cantonese opera stars will perform. Groups in 7th century costume will perform the Dance of the Teapots. There will be a martial arts demonstration — and if anyone gets bored with tradition, a "video pagoda" will show Kung Fu movies.

Dragon Boats  
One of the main events will be a Dragon Boat race on the Thames. About 18 teams will compete — Chinese vs. Britons — in traditional long, narrow boats adorned — sometimes terrifyingly — with dragon heads. Each boat carries a crew of about 30 plus a drummer thundering out a rhythm to prevent paddle-clashing and encourage the rowers to row even faster.

The festival organizers had hoped to construct a replica of the Chinese junk Keying, which was met by Queen Victoria herself when it arrived in the Port of London in 1848 after a 16-month voyage from Hong Kong. Its back-ground was vague; the craft may have been designed as a war junk, but it was said as well that a group of English businessmen who wanted to make a daredevil sea voyage built the 160-foot-long, three-masted vessel for the purpose.

The Hong Kong in London Festival is at Battersea Park, Sept. 20-21, from 11 a.m. Entrance is free.

U.K. Carrier Scrapped  
The Associated Press  
PLYMOUTH, England — The Ark Royal, last of the Royal Navy's conventional flat tops, was towed out of Plymouth harbor Thursday on her last voyage — a journey to a breakers' yard on Scotland's west coast. The 50,000-ton aircraft carrier has been sold by the government for scrap for £750,000 pounds (\$1.8 million).



"Sign No. 1," by Rachid Koraichi, Algeria.

Art

## Third World Prints

By Max Wykes-Joyce  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The Museum of Modern Art in Baghdad will celebrate the opening of an exhibit of more than 250 contemporary prints Tuesday with the awarding of prizes from the Third World Biennale of Graphic Art, organized by the Iraqi Cultural Center in London. The exhibit, which runs through Oct. 23, comprises entries to the biennale — the works of 94 artists from 35 Third World countries.

Top prizes, awarded by an international jury, will be given to: Anna Luiza Bellucci, a professor of fine arts and director of a printing and engraving workshop in Sao Paulo, Brazil, for her abstract relief woodcut "Gravura XVII" (1970); Rachid Koraichi of Algeria, cultural advisor to the Contemporary Art Gallery in Tunis, for his engraving "Sign No. 1" (1970); Pedro Alcantara, who runs a print workshop in his native Colombia, for his screen print "Alcantara Evokes Martí" (1970); and Arun Bose of India, currently a professor at the City University of New York, for his colored etching "Royal Entrance" (1970).

Honorable mentions were made for Uze Egonu of Nigeria, Azza Hachimi of Morocco, Mohammed Omer-Khalil of Sudan, Mohammed El Rawas of Lebanon and Luis Solari of Uruguay. The jury designated a special award for the Iraqi relief printmaker Mazin Sami.

All the prints are of an extraordinarily high standard. The images, though owing a little to Europeans and Americans (mostly in technique) showed a robust independence of thought and approach that augurs well for the future of printmaking in the Third World. The print biennale exhibit, under the sponsorship of the Iraqi Ministry of Culture, will be in the Lower Gallery of Baghdad's National Museum of Modern Art, which was inaugurated in 1962 with an exhibition of Iraqi art. The exhibit is scheduled for an extensive tour, including Tunis, Morocco, Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela.

Transportation

## Taking a Slow, Luxury Train Across Australia

By Robert C. Miller  
United Press International

BROKEN HILL, Australia — The transcontinental Indian-Pacific train linking Perth to Sydney rarely runs on time, but its pampered passengers seldom complain.

Who cares what time we arrive? If you're in a hurry, fly," said James Christie of San Lorenzo, Calif.

"Sixty-six hours is a long time to keep people cooped up in a train, and we try to do everything possible to keep them contented and happy," said Wally Kolasa, a Berlin-born conductor who has been with Australia's railways for 15 years.

"Everything" includes just about all the amenities of the 1930 pedigree U.S. trains — plus a piano. Probably no other train in the world offers deluxe suites with full-sized double beds on each run — for a surcharge of \$78 on two first-class fares of \$343 each (U.S., not the higher-valued Australian dollars).

Even the morning papers are flown into Broken Hill from Adelaide, 350 miles away, for free distribution to passengers on the stainless steel Indian-Pacific — named for the two oceans it connects.

The Indian-Pacific holds another record that nobody brags about.

It took longer to build than any other transcontinental railroad in the world. Work started in 1855 and the first through train went into service 115 years later.

The delays were caused by the suspicious individualism of the Australians. Every state built its railroads at a different gauge from its neighbors. Until 20 years ago it was impossible to travel by train from any one Australian state capital to another without changing trains, and not until 1970 was the gauge standardized between Perth and Sydney.

Previously, Sydney-to-Perth passengers changed at Broken Hill, at Port Pirie in South Australia and at Kalgoorlie in Western Australia. Or they could go via Melbourne and change at Adelaide, then at Port Pirie and Kalgoorlie.

The history books blame a persuasive Irishman for most of the problems. When railroad construction began in 1850, all the states agreed on the British standard gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches. But an

unidentified Irish engineer persuaded the New South Wales authorities to adopt the Irish standard of 5 feet 3 inches. New South Wales told its neighbors of its plan and they changed their gauges. But then New South Wales had a change of heart and reverted back to the English gauge. Its neighbors had already started building their lines in the wider gauge.

The first 98 miles out of Sydney and across the 3,550-foot Mount Victoria Pass to the coal mining town of Lithgow are electrified. For the rest of the route, the Indian-Pacific is hauled by diesels.

Meals and Tea

The Sydney-Perth fare of \$343 first class or \$263 economy includes all meals, as well as early morning and afternoon tea, state-room delivered. There is also a lounge car and a cafeteria/club car. Each first-class coach has a shower and each roomette its own toilet.

No other train, even the Trans-Siberian, travels through such desolate country as the Indian-Pacific when it heads across the Australian outback in the heart of the continent.

A special shopping-center train, complete with a bank, store, butcher shop and grocery, makes periodic runs to serve maintenance and construction crews when work is being done on the remote sections of the roadbed deep in the outback. There is no other contact with the world.

The Indian-Pacific's timetable speed is about 38 miles an hour. A Public Transport Commission spokesman said it would be faster if the route were double-tracked. With a single track, there are delays for freight trains. Track conditions and maintenance require reduced speed in some sections.

"We could cut the time," the spokesman said, "but I honestly doubt if we could make the trip more comfortable."

## Photography Scene

PARIS

Robert Capa, David Seymour, Gerda Taro, Spanish Civil War, 1936-1939, Forum des Halles, to Oct. 11.

This exhibition shows the best of two of the best war photographers, Capa and Seymour, but also marks a discovery of pictures by Capa's companion Gerda Taro. The three, refugees from different parts of Europe, found themselves in Paris in the mid-1930s. After witnessing the Popular Front gaining power in France in 1936, they went to Spain with their cameras to record a civil war that became the overture for World War II. Taro was killed at Brunete, Spain, in 1937. Capa, who after World War II wanted to become an unemployed war photographer, was killed in Indochina in 1954 while Seymour died covering the Suez conflict in 1956. Their pictures of the Spanish Civil War mix the action at the front, where movement is often blurred, with behind-the-scenes scenes of civilians running for cover from bombers or soldiers going to battle. The force of the pictures comes from the photographers' notion of being engaged ideologically, and they never hide it. They were always present and for them there were no small moments; everything had to be recorded.

Friedl Kubelka Bondy, Centre Georges Pompidou, Paris 4, to Oct. 26.

At first glance this is a totally narcissistic project, where Bondy turns her camera on herself. But her chronological and methodical exploration of herself, with hundreds, even thousands of photos, shows a talent for capturing the essential through multiplication. Her snapshots, slightly bigger than passport-size, span days, months, years. Once she is through with herself she does the same thing with others. One sees, with her help, how the minute changes in a newborn over a year transform baby into child or how one day's insignificant individual shots may tell a different story when put in succession.

A spokeswoman for Proctor and Gamble, which makes Rely tampons, charged that the CDC based its findings on limited and fragmentary evidence.

## Tampons, Disease Officially Linked

United Press International

ATLANTA — Evidence linking tampons, particularly the Rely brand, to a sometimes fatal disease was announced Wednesday by federal health officials.

The national Center for Disease Control said one bacterium, *staphylococcus aureus*, had been firmly established as the cause of the disease, toxic shock syndrome, with the use of tampons a contributing factor.

Statements by the CDC and the Food and Drug Administration said a study of women who contracted the ailment during July and August showed that more than half used Rely tampons.

A spokeswoman for Proctor and Gamble, which makes Rely tampons, charged that the CDC based its findings on limited and fragmentary evidence.

tesz, Willy Ronis, Robert Doisneau, Marc Riboud, Edouard Boubat, William Klein and Guy Le Querrec is always the individual. Although most of the pictures are well-known, one is delighted to see them again. A remarkable picture of a row of sleepers — dog, hen and two men — by Riboud is an example of capturing with poetry a small moment of everyday life.

Christian Vogt, FNAC Etoile, 26 Avenue Wagram, Paris 8, to Oct. 18.

Vogt's collection of the "already seen" is disappointing. There are not enough pictures to warrant a retrospective, but nevertheless certain parts of the show are remarkable, notably a series where with a bright red cloth and the human body Vogt creates images that are strong on composition, simple in expression and perfectly balanced in their mixture of the texture of the skin and the redness of the cloth.

Albert Renger-Patzsch, Galerie Zabriske, 29 Rue Aubry le Boucher, Paris 4, to Sept. 27.

Renger-Patzsch, who in 1928 entered the photographic scene with his book "The World is Beautiful" where any object, environment or person became worth photographing, is one of the giants of German photography. He established a style filled with precision and exactness. In a letter to a friend, Fritz Kempfe, in 1963, he said that "photographs should be documents and if they are not, then they belong to the dustbin — where in fact 99.999 percent of all photographic production belongs." His pictures of plants, leaves and trees only partly vindicate his theory, as the vision he has of them is personal and covers just fragments of the trees or landscapes.

TOKYO

Wels as Photographer, Zeit Photo Salon, to Oct. 18. Taiki Akita, Photo Gallery International, 25-18 Toranomon Minato-Ku, to Sept. 30. Hajime Sawatori, Tokyo Designer Space, Sept. 29-Oct. 4.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

(Continued on Page 11)

**SEPT. 18, 1980**

**Quotations in Canadian funds.**

**Closing Prices, September 17, 1980**

High Low

September 28, 1988

## Tokyo Exchange

435	Mitsubishi Chemicals
665	Mitsubishi Chemicals
665	Mitsubishi Chemicals

Fuji Bank	418	Alitalia Co.	418
Fuji Photo	745	Wakayoshi	419
Hitech	320	Nippon Elec.	420
Honda Motor	528	Nippon Steel	421
C. Itoh	405	ISRL	422
ISRL	748	Sony Corp.	423
Japan Air L.	2,350	Sumitomo	424
Kobe EL. Pwr.	410	Sanyo	425
Kao Soap	428	Sanyo Hardw.	426
Kawasacki Steel	137	Tokai Bank	427
Kirin Brewery	418	Tokai	428
Komatsu	374	Tokai	429
Kubota	370	Tokyo Marit.	430
Matsui EL Ind.	799	Toray	431
Matsui E. Wks	592	Toray	432

New Index: 464.79; Previous: 464.17  
 Nikkei-225 Index: 7,774.5; Previous: 7,774.5

هكذا آمن الأهل



## BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

### Electric to Build Factory in Scotland

**Reuters**  
Nippon Electric Co. said it would build a factory in Livingston, Scotland, to produce semiconductors, including large-scale integrated circuits, for sale in Europe beginning in April, 1982.

### Reported on Offer for Royal Trustco

**Reuters**  
Campeau Corp. said it would offer to buy Royal Trustco Ltd. for \$2.1 billion, the same as the offer to other Royal shareholders. The Ontario Securities Commission on Wednesday ordered Campeau to suspend its offer until it had completed its investigation of the company's financial statements.

### Novotel, Sofitel Plan Hotel Merger

**Associated Press-Dow Jones**  
Two French hotel chains — Novotel and Sofitel — are to merge, creating the world's ninth-largest hotel group, with 39,600 rooms in 210 hotels, it was announced Wednesday.

## V Sees Possible Drop World Sales for 1980

**Reuters**  
Volkswagen's sales in the United States in the first eight months fell 3.5 percent to 237,000 cars due to delivery problems and a strike, but overall U.S. sales should rise 4.5 percent in 1980 to 350,000, Mr. Thome said.

He said it was unclear whether the U.S. subsidiary would make a profit this year, after recording a 46-million DM loss in the first half, but he predicted that results would improve considerably.

Volkswagen plans investments this year of probably more than 4 billion DM, Mr. Thome said. He said that there was no question of cutting back the company's planned four-year group investment of 14 billion DM up to 1984.

The company does not plan to raise its capital in the immediate future nor will it tap the bond market in the light of the high interest rates, he said.

Weak Demand  
said that weakening demand in West Germany market particularly the upper-medium car with an 11 percent drop to 1.1 million new registrations in seven months, but he forecasted that the rate of decline would slow down in the next months.

Exports  
said that exports in the eight months this year rose 2.8 percent from a year ago to 1.5 million cars, but he forecasted that the rate of decline would slow down in the next months.

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## Lombard Cut Half Point by Bundesbank

### Measures Continued To Inject Liquidity

**From Agency Dispatches**  
FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank cut the Lombard rate, the interest charged to banks borrowing from the central bank against securities, to 9 percent from the postwar record high of 9 1/2 percent, effective Friday, a spokesman said Thursday.

Following the central council meeting, the Bundesbank said these measures continue its policy of offering assistance to the money market using various measures to inject liquidity.

The Lombard rate has stood at 9 1/2 percent since April 30, when it was raised one point to equal a postwar record, set briefly in 1970.

The discount rate, the rate charged to banks borrowing from the central bank against bills, remained at the postwar record high of 7 1/2 percent.

The dollar firmed after the Bundesbank announcement, closing at 1.7895 Deutsche marks after opening at 1.7805.

Meanwhile, the wholesale price index fell 1 percent in August, the first decline since September, 1978, to a 6.7-percent annual increase, the federal statistics office announced in Wiesbaden. The index rose 0.4 percent in July for a 7.8-percent annual gain.

The index (base 1976) stood at 116.6 in August.

Finance Minister Hans Ehard said in Bonn that the Bundesbank's decision showed "a flexible response" to the country's economic situation without abandoning the general course of stability.

Sources close to the central bank said the rate reduction was overdue. They noted that in August, the growth in central bank money supply of about 4.5-percent annual rate was well below the target range of 5 to 8 percent the Bundesbank had projected for 1980.

These sources also saw the necessity of reducing rates due to the generally apparent slowdown in the West German economy.

Comex Raises Margins  
NEW YORK — The Commodity Exchange increased margin requirements for speculators trading 90-day U.S. Treasury bill futures, to \$1,400 a contract from \$1,400, effective Friday, Comex said Thursday. The margin requirement for hedgers is unchanged at \$800 a contract.

Legislative committees reviewing the loan said they expected questions might be raised about the Mexican steel plant expansion in light of the current slump in the U.S. steel industry. But the main focus of congressional scrutiny of the loans is likely to be the larger aircraft sales, staff members said.

In a telephone interview Wednesday, a spokesman for Boeing, Peter Bush, defended the large share of Ex-Im Bank money used to finance aircraft sales, saying that the United States has already lost its competitive edge in many areas.

"We're not very competitive with a lot of products anymore," Mr. Bush said. "With airplanes, thank God, we still are."

## Rothschild Name: To Have or Have Not

By Robert A. Bennett  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In banking, few names are as eminent as Rothschild. But now, an open battle is being waged over the use of that distinguished name by two factions of the Rothschild family.

The feud surfaced this week at the annual meeting of a Rothschild business entity and remains to be resolved. According to banking sources, it reflects a clash within the family between conservative and aggressive views of what sort of financial activities the Rothschild name should grace.

On the conservative side is Evelyn de Rothschild, 49, who is chairman of N.M. Rothschild & Sons, a leading British merchant bank.

On the aggressive side is Jacob Rothschild, 44, chairman of the Rothschild Investment Trust, popularly called RIT, one of the fastest-growing and most profitable investment companies in Britain.

Until May, N.M. Rothschild held shares in RIT, but — apparently because of the conflict — practically the entire stake has been sold. RIT itself has an investment of

more than 11 percent in N.M. Rothschild's parent company, but this is expected to be sold in the near future as well. Also, there were interlocking directorates, which have been mostly dissolved.

Since it was taken over by Jacob Rothschild a decade ago, RIT has grown from the equivalent of \$14.3 million in net assets to more than \$190.4 million.

Under his direction, it has invested in a broad variety of companies, from the prominent art dealer Sotheby Parke Bernet to plantations in Asia, property in Paris and car-rental companies in Britain.

He also recently allowed the Reliance Insurance Group, headed by Saul Steinberg, the controversial U.S. entrepreneur, to make a 20-percent investment in RIT. And, with Reliance as a partner, RIT recently took over a mutual fund and an insurance company.

Evelyn de Rothschild, according to bank analysts, opposed having the Rothschild name used to sell mutual fund shares and insurance policies. But equally important, they said, he feared that as RIT expanded it eventually would become a direct competitor to N.M. Rothschild.

For whatever reason, Evelyn de Rothschild began moving early this year to restrict Jacob Rothschild's ability to use the Rothschild name in any further financial ventures. Evelyn de Rothschild has enough shares to control N.M. Rothschild and its holding company, Rothschild Continuation.

In May, he resigned as a director of RIT, and N.M. Rothschild resigned as the trust's investment and financial adviser. The maneuvers were disclosed by Jacob Rothschild at RIT's annual meeting Monday.

Under the terms of a 10-year-old contract, if the two companies no longer have common directors, N.M. Rothschild can require that Rothschild Investment Trust give up the Rothschild name.

According to a statement by Jacob Rothschild, released at the RIT meeting, N.M. Rothschild had in fact recently demanded that RIT not use the Rothschild name in any of its subsidiaries.

Jacob Rothschild told the meeting that he was rejecting the demand. Instead, he plans to rename RIT as J. Rothschild & Co., giving the trust his personal name for its new title.

## NYSE Falls; Institutions Take Profits

### Payment Gap in U.S. Dips to \$2.5 Billion

**From Agency Dispatches**  
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange dropped in heavy trading Thursday led by blue chip weakness as big institutions began selling into the recent market strength, analysts said.

The market rose in the morning, extending the sharp gain yesterday that lifted several market indices to record levels. However, analysts said, when the market lost momentum in the afternoon, traders began to join the institutions in selling.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which surged 15.36 points Wednesday, fell 4.78 to close at 956.48 Thursday and declines led advances nine to seven. Volume of 63.39 million shares was just slightly below the 64 million traded Wednesday, the seventh busiest day in history.

Earlier, the government reported that the deficit in U.S. current account on international payments, a broad measure of U.S. financial dealings with the rest of the world, narrowed slightly in the second quarter to \$2.5 billion from the first quarter's revised deficit of \$2.635 billion.

Private wages and salaries rose 1 percent or \$13.3 billion in August to an adjusted annual rate of \$1.313 trillion, following a negligible gain the previous month. An improving employment picture, particularly among factory workers, was largely responsible. Factory payrolls increased \$5 billion after a \$400-million decline in July, it said.

Personal income rose \$16.5 billion, or 0.8 percent, to a seasonally adjusted \$2.138 trillion in August, following July's 1.5-percent increase, which was largely due to a cost-of-living raise of Social Security recipients.

Prices were lower in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Among blue chips, heavily traded IBM lost 3/4 to 66 1/2 on turnover exceeding a million shares. General Motors eased 1/4 to 56 1/2. Exxon 1/4 to 69 1/2. U.S. Steel 1/4 to 23.

Several issues posted extraordinary gains. Superior Oil jumped 1 1/4 to 226 and Teledyne 5/4 to 204 1/4.

### Bankruptcies, Layoffs Mount As Imports Surge

## France Rolls Out Aid for Ailing Textile Industry

By Jack Abouf

Associated Press-Dow Jones

PARIS — The French government, faced with mounting protests, bankruptcies and layoffs, is introducing measures designed to give temporary respite to an ailing textile industry that seems unable to face growing competition from imports.

The "technical" measures, bordering on protectionism, include: • Importers of velvet, furs and sponge cloth are now required to obtain an "administrative visa" in addition to the current import license. This measure is aimed at stemming imports from the United States, which amounted to 10,000 tons last year and accounted for 40 percent of French consumption.

• Beginning next month, all textiles sold in the French market will have to bear a label indicating the country of origin.

• A group of government officials and industry leaders is to be set up to prepare the international negotiations of the new multilateral agreement, which is take effect Jan. 1, 1982.

• A new industry committee to deal with fiscal questions and distribute government aid is to be set up in January.

• State aid to the cotton sector, which amounted to 100 million francs in the last three years, is to be continued. This aid helped to boost investments by 71 percent during this period.

Growing competition from cheaper foreign textiles, especially artificial fibers, have forced a many factories to reduce activity or close down.

According to trade figures, the industry lost 65,000 jobs since 1960, or more than the total workforce of 50,500 at the beginning of this year.

At Epinal, in eastern France, several hundred jobs have been lost in the last two months, and

more than 6,000 persons are working part-time. In the Vosges department, where Societe Linvignes is near bankruptcy, the number of job-seekers jumped dramatically in August from July. The company, which produces house linen, employs 430 persons.

Agache-Willot Brothers are due to announce the closure of several textile units, putting 1,500 to 2,000 employees out of work.

In full-page advertisements in several French newspapers, the Cotton Industry Federation of Eastern France, where more than

52 percent of the French textile production is concentrated, has appealed for "support" from France and the European Economic Community.

Surging Imports  
It points out that during the last 20 years the import of cotton goods has increased 32 fold, against only 4.5 times for exports.

It warned that the future of the 160 factories in eastern France, employing 21,000 persons, will be threatened unless the government and the EEC take measures "to regulate the wild competition" from lower-priced imports.

The French textile and clothing association pointed out that its trade deficit exceeded 3 billion francs last year compared with 1 billion in 1978.

Jean Gandois, head of the Rhone-Poulenc chemical and textile group, recently said that the growth of "cheap" U.S. textile imports "constitutes one of the primary political-economic problems in European-American relations."

An indication of the seriousness of the situation came Thursday in Washington, when, according to a Reuters reported, President Carter signed a proclamation increasing duties on European textiles unless Britain ends quotas on U.S. synthetic fibers by Dec. 31, 1980.



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### \$1.37 Billion in Deals for Boeing, Others

## Congress Reviews Proposed Ex-Im Loans

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Export-Import Bank has tentatively approved \$1.37 billion in loans and guarantees, more than half of it to finance sales of commercial aircraft built by the Boeing Co. of Seattle.

Congress is reviewing the six loan packages to purchasers of U.S. products this week, as each for more than \$100 million, the legal limit for Ex-Im Bank loans without direct review by Congress. The bank functions as a lender to foreign buyers of U.S. goods to increase exports. It forwarded the loan proposals to Congress last week.

Congressional approval for Ex-Im Bank loan proposals has been automatic in the past. Following controversy that erupted earlier this year over the bank's lending practices, the newest loans are expected to receive close attention. But because of the rush of pending legislation as the end of the current session nears, Ex-Im Bank critics say they are unlikely to rally the majority vote that would be necessary to veto the proposed loans.

No Questions  
Congressional sources said Wednesday that no questions had been raised thus far in the course of the review of the loans.

The loans would finance Mexican expansions of a steel plant and a utility and a Nigerian fertilizer plant as well as three sales of U.S.-built commercial jetliners.

The bank nearly ran out of money this year when its funding proposals stalled in Congress amid controversy and budget-cutting efforts. Congress finally agreed to add \$1.35 billion to the \$3.75 billion lending authority the bank exhausted earlier this year.

If executed this year, the six loans under consideration would use up that entire amount along with some of the money the bank expects to get from Congress next year.

Bank officials said, however, that the loans were not yet final and any one of them could fall through or be delayed.

Following are the sales proposed for Ex-Im Bank backing:

• The Boeing Co.'s \$375.2-million sale of 12 of its 767 jetliners to Air Canada, backed with \$460.2 million in Ex-Im financing; \$263-million sale of five 767s to Britannia Airways, backed with \$223.6 million in Ex-Im financing. Britannia is a British-based airline wholly owned by the International Thomson Organisation, a Canadian holding company.

• The Pullman Kellogg Corp.'s \$291-million sale of a nitrogenous fertilizer plant to Nigeria with \$247.5 million of Ex-Im financing. Pullman Kellogg's parent, Pullman Inc., has been the object of a takeover battle in recent weeks and has been one of the most actively traded issues on the New York Stock Exchange. Kellogg will build the fertilizer complex, a joint venture with the Nigerian finance ministry.

• Lockheed's \$250-million sale of five L-1011-500 jetliners to Portugal's international airline with \$150 million in Ex-Im financing.

• Westinghouse, General Electric, United Technologies and Brown Boveri: \$131-million sale of 14 gas turbines and ancillary equipment to the Mexican utility, Comision Federal de Electricidad, with \$111.4 million in Ex-Im financing.

In addition, various suppliers will sell \$178.1 million worth of products for an expansion project at steel and port facilities in Tampico, Mexico, financed entirely by the Ex-Im Bank, including \$26.7 million in local costs.

Congressional staff members for

legislative committees reviewing the loan said they expected questions might be raised about the Mexican steel plant expansion in light of the current slump in the U.S. steel industry. But the main focus of congressional scrutiny of the loans is likely to be the larger aircraft sales, staff members said.

In a telephone interview Wednesday, a spokesman for Boeing, Peter Bush, defended the large share of Ex-Im Bank money used to finance aircraft sales, saying that the United States has already lost its competitive edge in many areas.

"We're not very competitive with a lot of products anymore," Mr. Bush said. "With airplanes, thank God, we still are."

## Saudi Price Rise Hits Japan, EEC

Reuters

TOKYO — Saudi Arabia's decision to increase its oil price by \$2 a barrel will add about \$1 billion to Japan's annual oil bill, which is expected to exceed \$60 billion this year, the deputy trade and industry minister, Toshikiko Yano, told a news conference here.

However, the rise in price to \$30 a barrel for Saudi light crude would have no big impact on Japanese consumer prices because of the yen's recent appreciation against the dollar, he said.

Saudi Arabia is Japan's largest single oil supplier, last year shipping 470 million barrels, or about 27 percent of Japanese needs, the Japan Petroleum Federation said.

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for September 18, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	U.S.	DM	FF	£	Yen	Swiss	Scd	DK
Amsterdam (Dutch)	28.45	48.40	16.60	4.890	3.715	14.755	12.775	5.185
Frankfurt	1.795	4.270	—	41.63	2.105	9.245	6.230	32.30
London (Sterling)	2.280	—	4.270	9.718	2.0725	4.625	48.465	13.205
Milano	64.80	288.20	47.38	20.40	—	47.38	29.44	15.135
New York	—	2.280	0.570	1.500	—	0.1774	0.1895	0.2475
Paris	4.113	9.910	23.540	—	4.890	91.880	14.495	75.200
Zurich	1.638	3.987	91.483	29.348	0.1928	84.261	5.7111	29.512
ECU	1.4144	3.2914	2.5290	5.3311	1.20119	2.2519	43.5618	2.5738

	Currency	Per U.S.	Equival.	Currency	Per U.S.	Equival.	Currency	Per U.S.	Equival.
0.0246	Belgian fl.	28.45	0.2919	0.0212	Swiss Franc	4.890	0.0212	Scd Riyal	3.715
0.0242	Canadian \$	1.67	2.108	0.0212	Thai Baht	6.230	0.0212	Yen	12.775
0.0254	Dutch guilder	5.240	0.0173	0.0212	Irish £	5.740	0.0212	Swiss Franc	2.105
0.0254	Dracma	47.38	3.763	0.0212	Korean won	0.2070	0.0212	Japanese Yen	1.190
0.0291	Escudo	49.28	0.0270	0.0212	Malay. ringgit	4.230	0.0212	U.S. \$	1.000
0.2746	Florin	3.490	0.0136	0.0212	Peso	73.35	0.0212	Yen	29.512

(\*) Sterling: 1.1283 Irish £. (a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Units of 100. (d) Units of 1,000.

## COMPANY REPORTS

Profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Company	1980	1979
Delta Metal	283.29	256.84
U.S. Steel	6.59	8.49
1980	—	1979

Company	1980	1979
Seagram	2,530	2,360
1980	142.45	103.35

Company	1980	1979
Pittsburgh	720.8	666.4
1980	28.7	24.7
1980	1.43	1.24

Company	1980	1979
Germany Volkswagenwerk	16,960	15,260
1980	216	300



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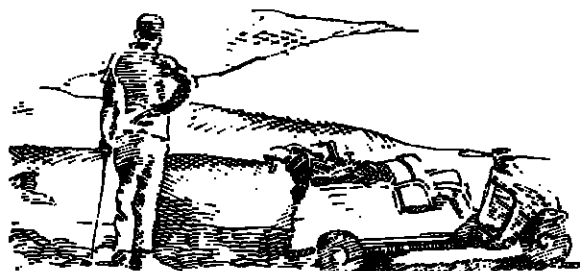
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2613 WATERFRONT RESIDENTIAL ACRES IN LAUNCESTON, TASMANIA. fabulous Launceston Country Club Hotel-Casino rising on an acre land, these stunningly beautiful sites on Mt. Leslie are dedicated for high-density urban development. River and lake front on 3 boundaries provide unlimited water sports and unobstructed views. Picturesque grazing fields, dense woodlands, and metropolitan jetport and cultural centers increase the investment attraction of this exciting property. \$2,200,000. Brochure IHT 65431.

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A popular resort hotel in Queenstown, New Zealand, Lake Inn's ten balconied levels face sparkling Lake Wakatipu, New Zealand's snowy Southern Alps as a backdrop. Corridor facilities for 450, charming guest rooms for 115, spectacular cantilevered dining room, and large swimming pool at heavy tourist trade. \$5,000,000 NZ. Brochure IHT 65434.

Man Friday Resort, a tropical Coral Coast Fiji Island Paradise, is set among 60 thatched-roof, bare-style cottages, dazzling white beaches, jungle, and endless views from Naboulini to the South Pacific. Handsome furniture and superb native barbecues lure visitors to return. Daily international flights from nearby Nadi Airport. \$ PD 1,400,000. chure IHT 65437.

At the gateway to New Zealand's South Island, this irresistible peak-roofed resort hotel, Whaler's Inn has 34 guest rooms overlooking harbor and marina. Harpoon Harry's Bar and M. Dick Restaurant complement the Inn's grotto pool and sea-viewing boats for vacation highlights. Cliffside gardens beautifully landscaped. \$1,000,000 NZ. Brochure IHT 65440.

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**AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sep. 18**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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## U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	72.07	72.78	72.05	72.24	+19	Ind	721.00	722.00	714.00	717.00	+20

Chicago Futures					Open High Low Close Chg					Open High Low Close Chg				
September 18, 1980					Open High Low Close Chg					Open High Low Close Chg				
WHEAT					Open High Low Close Chg					Open High Low Close Chg				
No. 1 hard dollars per bu.					No. 1 hard dollars per bu.					No. 1 hard dollars per bu.				
Jan	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jan	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jan	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Mar	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Mar	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Mar	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
May	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	May	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	May	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Jul	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jul	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jul	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Sep	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Sep	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Sep	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Soybeans					Soybeans					Soybeans				
No. 1 hard dollars per bu.					No. 1 hard dollars per bu.					No. 1 hard dollars per bu.				
Jan	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jan	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jan	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Mar	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Mar	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Mar	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
May	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	May	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	May	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Jul	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jul	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jul	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Sep	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Sep	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Sep	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Corn					Corn					Corn				
No. 1 hard dollars per bu.					No. 1 hard dollars per bu.					No. 1 hard dollars per bu.				
Jan	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jan	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jan	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Mar	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Mar	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Mar	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
May	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	May	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	May	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Jul	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jul	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jul	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Sep	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Sep	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Sep	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Soybean Meal					Soybean Meal					Soybean Meal				
No. 1 hard dollars per cwt.					No. 1 hard dollars per cwt.					No. 1 hard dollars per cwt.				
Jan	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jan	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jan	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Mar	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Mar	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Mar	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
May	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	May	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	May	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Jul	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jul	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jul	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Sep	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Sep	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Sep	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Cotton					Cotton					Cotton				
No. 1 hard dollars per lb.					No. 1 hard dollars per lb.					No. 1 hard dollars per lb.				
Jan	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jan	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jan	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Mar	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Mar	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Mar	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
May	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	May	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	May	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Jul	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jul	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jul	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Sep	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Sep	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Sep	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Cattle					Cattle					Cattle				
No. 1 hard dollars per lb.					No. 1 hard dollars per lb.					No. 1 hard dollars per lb.				
Jan	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jan	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jan	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Mar	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Mar	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Mar	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
May	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	May	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	May	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Jul	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jul	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jul	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Sep	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Sep	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Sep	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Pork					Pork					Pork				
No. 1 hard dollars per lb.					No. 1 hard dollars per lb.					No. 1 hard dollars per lb.				
Jan	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jan	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jan	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Mar	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Mar	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Mar	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
May	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	May	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	May	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Jul	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jul	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jul	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Sep	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Sep	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Sep	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Hogs					Hogs					Hogs				
No. 1 hard dollars per lb.					No. 1 hard dollars per lb.					No. 1 hard dollars per lb.				
Jan	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jan	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jan	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Mar	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Mar	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Mar	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
May	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	May	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	May	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Jul	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jul	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jul	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Sep	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Sep	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Sep	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Turkey					Turkey					Turkey				
No. 1 hard dollars per lb.					No. 1 hard dollars per lb.					No. 1 hard dollars per lb.				
Jan	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jan	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jan	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Mar	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Mar	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Mar	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
May	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	May	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	May	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Jul	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jul	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jul	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Sep	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Sep	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Sep	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Chicken					Chicken					Chicken				
No. 1 hard dollars per lb.					No. 1 hard dollars per lb.					No. 1 hard dollars per lb.				
Jan	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jan	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jan	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Mar	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Mar	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Mar	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
May	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	May	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	May	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Jul	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jul	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jul	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Sep	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Sep	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Sep	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Lamb					Lamb					Lamb				
No. 1 hard dollars per lb.					No. 1 hard dollars per lb.					No. 1 hard dollars per lb.				
Jan	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jan	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jan	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Mar	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Mar	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Mar	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
May	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	May	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	May	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Jul	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jul	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jul	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Sep	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Sep	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Sep	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Dairy					Dairy					Dairy				
No. 1 hard dollars per lb.					No. 1 hard dollars per lb.					No. 1 hard dollars per lb.				
Jan	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jan	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jan	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Mar	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Mar	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Mar	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
May	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	May	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	May	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Jul	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jul	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jul	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Sep	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Sep	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Sep	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Eggs					Eggs					Eggs				
No. 1 hard dollars per lb.					No. 1 hard dollars per lb.					No. 1 hard dollars per lb.				
Jan	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jan	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jan	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Mar	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Mar	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Mar	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
May	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	May	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	May	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Jul	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jul	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jul	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Sep	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Sep	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Sep	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2
Rice					Rice					Rice				
No. 1 hard dollars per lb.					No. 1 hard dollars per lb.					No. 1 hard dollars per lb.				
Jan	2.76 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.76 1/2	+2 1/2	Jan									

Volume Up (millions)	343
Declined	358
Volume Down (millions)	469
Unchanged	202

Total Issues	848
New highs	N/A
New lows	N/A

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